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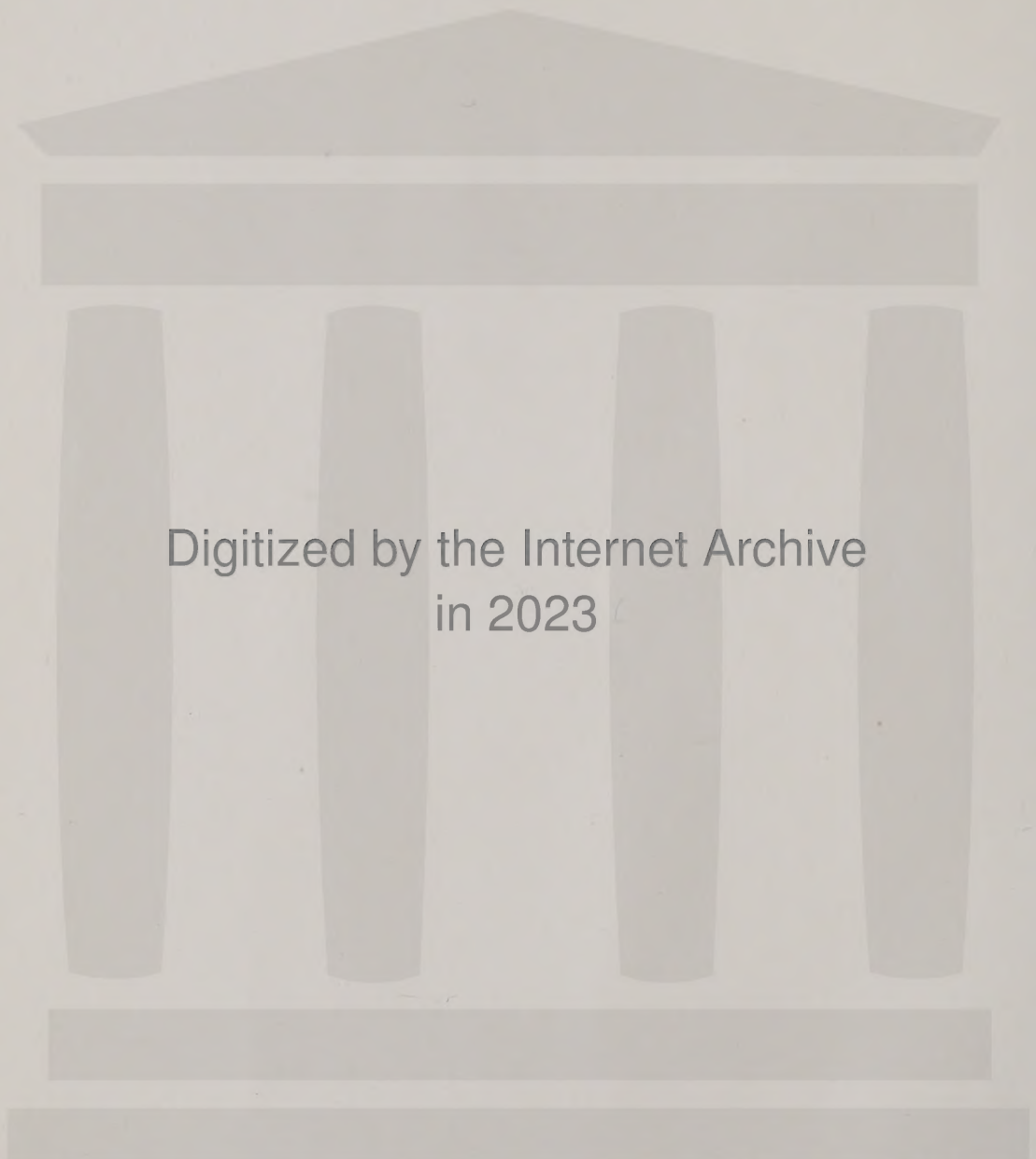

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METHODS OF TRACING PEDIGREES

Lessons 21 to 30

21-30

RESEARCH IN NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA,

NEW JERSEY AND DELAWARE

Archibald F. Bennett, Secretary

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF UTAH

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Contents.—Lessons 1 to 10, Introductory instructions and L.D.S. church records.—Lessons 11 to 20, Research in the Southern states.—Lessons 21 to 30, Research in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.—Lessons 31 to 40, Research in New England stat

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LESSON 21 - NEW ENGLANDERS IN NEW YORK

Orson Pratt, Genealogist. Orson Pratt won high distinction in many fields. He has been justly acclaimed as an eminent apostle and missionary, pioneer and colonizer, author, orator, lecturer, legislator, scientist, historian, philosopher, mathematician, astronomer and linguist. Yet this "intellectual millionaire," despite his multiplicity of interests and unceasing activities in other fields, still found time to thoroughly trace out and record his family genealogy. He personally directed research in England leading to the discovery of the English ancestry there of the Pratt family, the actual research being done by Elder Charles W. Penrose, then a young English elder.

His conception of a proper family record was true and complete. He carefully kept a record of his own family of 45 children, and in this family record book he left a letter of instructions which was to be incorporated in his autobiography. It reads: "This record is written to be handed down to future generations, not only to preserve the genealogy of my forefathers, but to collect and register therein, from generation to generation, the dates of births, marriages, places of residence and deaths of all the descendants of my four brothers and myself. This register should be full and complete if possible, embracing the sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, etc., including the christian and surnames of all males and females intermarrying among these generations, and their descendants. It is to be hoped that all our posterity of whatever branch or name will be sufficiently interested to preserve their genealogy to the latest generation." This was signed "Orson Pratt, Senior."

His Maternal Ancestry. Little was known of the ancestry of Charity Dickinson, mother of Orson Pratt, and his distinguished brother and fellow apostle, Parley P. Pratt. She was born 24 Feb., 1776, daughter of Samuel Dickinson and his wife Huldah, of Bolton, Warren Co., New York; married Jared Pratt, and died of cholera at St. Joseph, Mo., 20 May, 1849, a faithful Latter-day Saint.

Recently, while searching among the family papers now preserved in the Church Historian's Office, Mrs. Una Pratt Giles--a granddaughter of Parley P. Pratt--found some sheets of foolscap pages in the handwriting of Orson Pratt. Upon them was written the following record:

"GENEALOGY OF ORSON PRATT on the mother's side

Christopher Dickinson married Mary (sirname not known).)
Gideon Dickinson married Mercy (sirname not known).) 1st Generation
George Dickinson married Eliza (sirname not known).)

"Christopher Dickinson, of the first generation, married Mary. They had nine children (perhaps more), whose names are as follows:

Samuel Dickinson md. 1st, Huldah Griffith; 2nd Lydia.)
John Dickinson md. Lydia.)
Charles Dickinson md. Margaret.)
Philemon Dickinson md. Martha.)
Christopher Dickinson md. Sarah.) 2nd Generation
James Dickinson md. Huldah.)
Gilbert Dickinson md. Phebe.)
Deborah Dickinson md. John Furman)
Polly Dickinson md. James Kittle.)

"Samuel Dickinson, of the 2nd generation, married Huldah Griffith (daughter of Elnathan and Patience Griffith). By Huldah he had four children. He afterwards married Lydia (sir-name not known), by whom he had eight children. The names of Samuel Dickinson's twelve children are as follows:

(Hezekiah Dickinson md. Mary.
By 1st wife (William Dickinson md. Phobe or Fanny.
(Betsy Dickinson md. James Smith.
(Charity Dickinson, born February 24th 1776.

(Salmon Dickinson md. Clarrissa.
(Samuel Dickinson wife not known.
(Versel Dickinson wife's name not known.
By 2nd wife (George Dickinson wife's name not known.
(Huldah Dickinson md. Cary Jenkins.
(Lydia Dickinson marriage unknown.
(Phene Dickinson marriage not known
(Aaron Dickinson marriage not known.

"Charity Dickinson of [illegible]eration was [illegible] 24th 1776; married to [illegible]red Pratt July 7th 1799. [illegible]rames are as follows:

4th generation (Anson Pratt, born January 9th 1801.
(William D. Pratt, born September 3rd, 1802.
(Parley P. Pratt, born April 12th, 1807.
(Orson Pratt, born September 19th, 1811.
(Nelson Pratt, born May 26th, 1815

"Charity Dickinson Pratt died of Cholera in the town of St. Josephs, Missouri, May the 20th, 1849, and was buried in the grave yard of that town, and a tomb stone erected to her memory. Her oldest son, Anson Pratt, died of cholera, May 26th, 1849, and was buried by her side, and a tomb stone also erected to his memory.

"The name of her grandparents, on her mother's side, have already been mentioned, namely, Elnathan and Patience Griffith, who had seven children (perhaps more), whose names are as follows:-

Aaron Griffith who married Lois.
Sarah Griffith who married Levi Pearce.
Hezekiah Griffith.
Esther Griffith who married Baker Pearce.
Samuel Griffith who married Martha.
Hannah Griffith who married Joseph Lewis.
Huldah Griffith who married Samuel Dickinson and became the mother of Charity Dickinson who married Jared Pratt, as above stated.

"The foregoing information was given to me verbally by my mother, Charity Pratt, according to her memory a few years before her death, which I made a memorandum of at the time.

Orson Pratt, Sen."

The Will of George Dickinson. The census of New York State for 1790 shows, living in Canaan, Columbia County, these families:

John Dickison	1 - 3 - 2
Cristopher Dickison	5 - - - 2
George Dickins	2 - 2 - 3

In the Library of the Genealogical Society of Utah we have abstracts of early Columbia County wills, in manuscript form, copied from the originals in the Surrogat's Office at Hudson, N. Y. In Volume II, pages 30 and 39, are two abstracts of the will of George Dickinson, brother of Christopher of the 1st generation.

GEORGE DICKINSON, of Canaan; dated July 24, 1809; probated April 12, 1813; mentions wife Elizabeth, daughters Mary, Esther, Lydia, Elizabeth, Mather; sons Nathaniel, Ichabod, George, Ebenezer; Thomas and Mary, grandchildren, "the son and daughter of William Dickenson, my son, deceased." Executrix: wife Elizabeth; Executor: son Ebenezer.

In the valuable "Collections of the New York Historical Society," for the year 1891, are printed the Muster Rolls of New York Provincial Troops for the year 1758. Therein is found this entry which gives the New England home of this Dickinson family:

"George Dickenson, age 19, born R. Island, Sadler, enlisted 3 April, 1758." (p. 110)

The Will of Samuel Dickinson. Searching further, we find two copies in abstract form of the will of a Samuel Dickinson.

"Samuel Dickesson of Dutchess Co. Wife -----, children Christofer, Charles, Eacobud, Gideon, George, Willem, Mary. Real and personal estate. The wife sole executrix. Witnesses: John Paddock, James Rodes, Small. Monrow. Proved in Westchester Co. Dated Mar 23, 1749/50; proved June 27, 1750. (Fernow: New York Calendar of Wills, p. 105.)

"In the name of God, Amen. March 23, 1749/50. I, Samuel Dickson, of Duchess County, 'in New York government,' being sick. I leave to my wife Mary all my lands, household goods, and movable estate and I make her executor with Dr. Peter Powers to assist. I leave to my children Christopher, Charles, Ichabod, Gideon, William, and Mary, '5 shillings sterling, apiece, it being the whole of their portions, Witnesses: Peter Paddock, James Rodes, Samuel Morrow. Proved June 27, 1750, before Samuel Purdy, Esq." (Abstracts of New York Wills, Liber 17, p. 179, in the Coll. of N. Y. Hist. Soc., 1895, Wills IV, page 289.)

As we study these two abstracts we are impressed with the need for studying the original of this will. In one abstract his name is spelled Dickesson, in another Dickson, yet it is the same will, with the same date and time of probate, and the same witnesses, although the copyist has interpreted the same names differently, probably from difficulty in reading the original writing. In the second will the name of the son George is omitted is a al link in the chain of evidence.

But most important of all, we have here the will of the father of the Christopher Dickinson of the 1st generation, and his two brothers, Gideon and George, as given by the mother of Orson Pratt, are also mentioned as brothers in this will. The next step is to follow the family into the State of Rhode Island, where the son George was born, in 1739, according to his enlistment record.

The Rhode Island Family Home. Little is revealed by the census of Rhode Island for 1790, as evidently most of the families of the name of Dickinson had by that date moved elsewhere. We do find, however, that a Thomas Dixinson and a Charles Dixon were both residing at North Kingstown, Washington Co., R. I. A rapid glance through the records of North Kingston and Kingston confirm the fact that a Dickinson family did reside here in early days. This whole general region at one time was included in Narragansett Parish of the Episcopal Church. An excellent history of this parish, containing extracts from the parish registers, with copious notes from the diary of the minister for many years, Rev. James MacSparran, and numerous other sources, is in the Genealogical Library. The original edition was printed in 1847; the revised and enlarged edition of 1907 is in three volumes. The index is especially detailed and complete.

Entries from Updike's "History of Narragansett Church." Thus in the Index we find a number of entries relating to the Dickinson family. These in particular appear to relate directly to the problem in hand:

"Dickinson, Chistopher (baptized 1729; s. of Samuel and Mary), II. 499, 500."
"Dickinson, Samuel (bro. of Capt. Jonathan), II. 499, 500."
"Dickinson, Mrs. Samuel (Mary Cole; wid. of Capt. Jonathan Dickinson), II. 499, 500."

On page 499 of volume II we find this extract from the Narragansett Parish Register kept by the Rev. Dr. MacSparran:

"Christopher Dickinson Son of Samuel & Mary Dickinson was baptized by Mr. McSparran at St. Paul's in Narragunset Novr. 2d 1729. Said Mary Dickinson was the wife of Jonathan Dickinson, after whose demise she incestuously contracted marriage with Samuel Dickinson Bror. to said Jonathan, and said Christopher is the child of yt Incestuous Conjunction, but haveing unexceptionable Sponsors was baptized as aforesaid."

Today we have no compunction about a man marrying his brother's widow, but evidently the good minister found it difficult to reconcile with the old idea that such a thing was forbidden as sinful. At any rate, the entry is rich in genealogical facts.

On page 490 is this further entry:

"February 16th 1726/7 Capt. Jonathan Dickinson was married to Mrs. Mary Cole by the Revd. Mr. McSparran."

Referring again to the Index, under Mary Cole we read:

"Cole, Mary (b. about 1705; dau. of William b. 1671; Mrs. Jonathan Dickinson), I. 110; II. 490."

Following this direction to volume I, page 110, we discover a lengthy sketch of the Cole family, including: "William (born 1671), the elder of the sons of the first John Cole, living at the time of his death, married Ann Pinder (159) in 1701, and died in 1734. His children were: (1) John, born 1702. (2) Mary, who married a Dickinson. (3) Samuel, born 1712. (4) William, born 1713. (5) Joseph, born 1716. (6) Benjamin, born 1716. (7) Wignall, born 1721. (8) Ann. (9) Hannah. (10) Susanna."

The figure (159) refers to a note under that number, on page 399, which states that Ann Pinder's father was Jacob Pinder of Newport and Kings Town, and paid a tax in 1680. The Pinder family was of some prominence in Narragansett two hundred years ago.

Family of John Cole and Susanna Hutchinson. On pages 108-110, with footnotes on pages 395-396 we learn that John Cole (son of Iasse) came to America from Sandwich, Kent, England, in 1634, while a child, with his parents, in the ship Hercules, living at first with them at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and then at Boston. In 1651 he married Susanna, a daughter of William and the famous Anne Hutchinson. By deed dated April 9, 1667, he conveyed to Samuel and Edward Hutchinson, uncle and brother of his wife Susanna, a house in Boston. (Boston Records.) Sometime previous to 1663 he removed to Kings Town, in Narragansett, to take care of the lands of his brother-in-law, Edward Hutchinson. In 1663, his name is among those who at Wickford signed a written submission to the authority of Connecticut, and in 1663 he was a magistrate there. John Cole died in 1707, and administration was granted at Wickford on his estate to his widow Susanna and elder son, William. He appears to have left five children, --Susanna (F[illegible]), Hannah (Place), William [illegible]th, and Elisha.

Anne Hutchinson. Anne Marbury, daughter of Rev. Francis[5] Marbury (William[4], Robert[3], William[2], John[1]) and Bridget Dryden (of the same lineage as the poet John Dryden), was baptized in England 20 July, 1591. In 1612 she married at Alford, Lincolnshire, William Hutchinson, a well-to-do merchant. In 1634 they came with their family to Boston in the ship Griffin. At that time only one established religion was tolerated, and any independent religious thought was quickly challenged. Anne soon became very well liked by the women of Boston, and her advanced views on religion were eagerly sought. The essence of her belief was that "by grace ye are saved by faith." She believed in direct communion with God. Her views were in advance of the religious thought of her day, and she had to pay the penalty. She was excommunicated by the Boston Church in 1638. Her sister, Katherine, because she spoke boldly in defence of the Quakers, was committed to Boston Jail in 1658 and there "she was cruelly whipt with a threefold corded knotted whip." Thus these Marbury sisters "were among those leaders who fought for the right of religious freedom, and ideal which became, over a century later, one of the fundamental guarantees of the American Constitution."

Anne Hutchinson has been called "the most intellectual woman of her century in all America." Tried before a court of forty members of the orthodox church of that day, this mother of fourteen children was unawed, even though a sentence of banishment and excommunication was pronounced against her. She went with her husband and family to Rhode Island, but relentless persecution followed them there. William Hutchinson loyally declared "he was more nearly tied to his wife than to his church, and he thought her to be a dear saint and servant of God." He died in 1642 and his widow moved, with her family, into the New York wilderness to escape religious intolerance, settling at Pelham Neck in Westchester County. The next year a most disastrous Indian war broke out. The settlement at Pelham Neck was approached one day by some apparently friendly savages, who lived not far away and who had been at Mrs. Hutchinson's home before. They called to her to have her dogs tied, claiming a dog had just bitten one of them. The dogs were tied, and once the Indians had entered the house, they cruelly tomahawked this devoted mother, her family of six children, and her son-in-law, except only the daughter Susanna, about ten years old. The Dutch authorities ransomed the child from captivity a few years later with a fund kept for the purpose from her mother's estate, and sent the girl to relatives in Rhode Island, where she married John Cole, and became the ancestress of many notable men and women, including Parley P. Pratt and Orson Pratt. (Franklin D. Roosevelt's Colonial Ancestors, pp. 181-186; The Marbury Ancestry, Introduction.)

Of Mayflower Descent. Returning now to the Dickinson family, while the birth record of Samuel Dickinson and his brother Captain Jonathan Dickinson has not been found, they were undoubtedly brothers of Charles Dickinson, Jr., who resided there at the same time, and all three were sons of Charles Dickinson, Sr., and his wife Phillip Greene. These two entries lend further confirmation and items of interest:

"The first entry in the Church Records is the following: Kingstown in Naragansett April ye 14th, 1718. Att a meeting of the Parrishioners afroesd: the ffollowing persons were Elected Church Wardens and Vestreymen for the Year Ensueing." Among those chosen was Mr. Charles Dickinson, Church Warden. (Updike:I; 38.)

"27 Nov 1737. The Revd. Doctor MacSparran baptized at ye Church of St. Paul a child named Mary Dickinson Daughter of Charles Dickinson tertius, The son of Charles Junr. who is also the Son of Charles Dickinson of Narragansett now liveing." (Ibid., II:519.)

"12 Sept 1740. Docter MackSparren administered ye Eucharist to Mr. Charles Dickinson on his Death Bed in the morning of Sunday the 14th and on ye 15th was buried in ye Cch-yard of St. Pauls Cch in Narragansett, a Sermon on ye occasion being then preached by ye said Doctor MacSparran." (Ibid., II:524.)

The wife of this Charles Dickinson, Sr., and the mother of their five sons and one daughter was Phillip Greene, whose ancestry is traced in the "Greenes of Rhode Island," pp. 76-77. Her husband was the son of John Dickinson and Elizabeth Howland (daughter of John Howland, who came on the Mayflower in 1620). This makes the Pratt brothers close relatives of the Prophet Joseph Smith, another descendant of John Howland, as they are all 5th great-grandsons.

Ancestry of Elnathan Griffith. It will be remembered that Orson Pratt wrote down the names of the children of his great-grandfather, Elnathan Griffith and his wife Patience. Since the Griffith surname is relatively uncommon in Massachusetts, there seems to be little doubt that he is identical with the "Elnathan Griffith, son of Stephen and Hannah, born 9 Feb. 1724/5, at Rochester, Plymouth Co., Mass." Again a Stephen Griffith, son of Stephen, was born 15 March 1701/2 at Harwich, Barnstable Co., Mass. This elder Stephen would seem to be a son of William Griffith of Plymouth, but further proof should be sought for the connections on this line.

Assignment. Trace line from C[illegible] his mo[illegible]ack Samuel Dickinson an[illegible]nec[illegible]wn

LESSON 22 - THE PALATINE EMIGRATION TO NEW YORK

A Child with a Mission. John Murdock, a convert to the Church in 1830, and a zealous missionary all his days, wrote in his Book of Patriarchal Blessings an interesting sketch of his life. This record is now preserved in the Church Historian's Office. In his autobiography he copied letters, sermons and blessings. On page 59 of his history is found this blessing given to his youngest son, by his fourth wife, Sarah Zufelt:

"A Blessing pronounced on the head of Brigham Y. Murdock, my son, by myself, January 4th, 1850. He was born August 20th, 1849, Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

"Brigham Young Murdock, for that is thy name, ***thy understanding shall be enlarged and thou shalt be able to do great things pertaining to the salvation of thy kindred in the flesh. For thou shalt obtain the ordinances, authority and power of the Holy Priesthood. Thou shalt be a savior on Mount Zion, and bring many of thy kindred to the knowledge of the truth, and cause thy Father's household to rejoice in thy greatness and in thy power; but more especially thy kindred on the part of thy Mother."

Following the blessing the father wrote the simple line: "He died January 4th, 1853." John Murdock was one of the first elders to carry the Gospel to Australia, and on his return from this mission wrote in his Journal: "I found my family near Dry Creek, 30 miles south of G. S. L. City, enjoying tolerable health. But my youngest son, Brigham, had died 19 days before my arrival, Jany, 4th, 12 o'clock at night of but 4 days sickness of scarlet fever, being three years, four months and fifteen days old." (p. 108.)

To mortal eyes it would appear that this wonderful blessing failed of fulfilment. But who knows but that at death the spirit of Brigham Young Murdock entered upon the mission that had been assigned him. President Smith taught: "We believe that every man will have his work to do in the other world, just as surely as he had it to do here, and a greater work than he can do here.***They (children dying in infancy will inherit their glory and their exaltation, and they will not be deprived of the blessings that belong to them; ***all that could have been obtained and enjoyed by them if they had been permitted to live in the flesh will be provided for them hereafter. They will lose nothing by being taken away from us in this way." (Gospel Doctrine, pp. 543, 571.) Not only will they be engaged in proclaiming the message of redemption to their kindred in the Spirit World, but it is altogether likely that they will be given important duties in connection with the preparation of family records. What other conclusion can be reached from this teaching of President Young:

"A great many of the Elders of Israel in Mount Zion will become pillars in the temple of God, to go no more out.***And they will often have occasion to say, 'Somebody came to the temple last night; we did not know who he was, but he was no doubt a brother, and told us a great many things we did not before understand. He gave us the names of a great many of our forefathers that are not on record, and he gave me my true lineage and the names of my forefathers for hundreds of years back. He said to me, you and I are connected in one family; there are the names of your ancestors; take them and write them down, and be baptized and confirmed, and save such and such ones, and receive the blessings of the eternal Priesthood for such and such an individual, as you do for yourselves.'" (Discourses, p. 628.)

The Ancestry of Sarah Zufelt. The work of this child was to be more especially for his kindred on the part of his mother. Sarah Zufelt, according to her own patriarchal blessing, was born July 26, 1804, at Lansingburgh, New York, the daughter of Anthony and Bethiah Zufelt. The Patriarch, John Smith, Sr., in blessing her uttered these significant words: "I seal upon you the Priesthood, in fullness, in common with your companion. This is thine inheritance by heirship from thy Fathers; for thou art of the blood and lineage of Joseph, and an heir to all the blessings that were sealed upon his children, by his Father Jacob; and I seal the same upon thee and upon thy children, which shall abide with thee for ever."(Book 13: 156.)

She married, 1st, Andrew Weire, by whom she had two sons: i. WILLIAM WEIRE, b. 18 Jan., 1831, Williamsburg, Ontario, Canada; d. 15 Oct., 1837, in Michigan; ii. GEORGE WEIRE alias MURDOCK, b. 28 Feb., 1841, Canton, Fulton Co., Ill.; d. 11 Feb., 1906, Lehi, Utah; md. in 1864, Mary Erepty Molen, and had seven children, six of whom married, and have numerous descendants.

On 16 Nov., 1870, when almost 66 years old, Sarah Zufelt Murdock was baptized in the Endowment House for her grandmother, Nellie Fraer; her mother Bethia Rowley Zufelt; her sister Nellie Zufelt Bastin and Betsy Zufelt; and her grandmother Lucy Rowley. On the same day sealings were performed for Anthony Zufelt, b. N. Y. and Bethia Rowley; for Anthony Zufelt (evidently they intended this to be Adam Zufelt), Germ., and Nelly Fraer; for Grandfather Rowley and Lucy his wife; the

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ister, Sare n

On this same date also Henry Zufelt was baptized for his Grandfather Rowley, b. N. York State; for his father Anthony Rowley, Sr.; and his brothers, Anthony, Jr., Adam and Samuel Zufelt, all born New York State.

Investigation of Contemporary Records. While incomplete, and lacking in definiteness as to places, and totally without dates, this information should be in the main authentic when it relates to the proxies' own parents and brothers and sisters; but there is more vagueness when it comes to their grandparents. The invariable rule for handling such a problem is thus stated by the editor-in-chief of the American Genealogist, in the issue for April, 1937:

"A competent genealogist, if the solution of a problem is not found in print, or if he has cause to doubt the authenticity of printed data, is equipped to conduct an investigation in the contemporary records, which in the last analysis are the only certain and positive sources of genealogical knowledge. The records which a man left of himself,--his will, his deeds, and the entries relating to his family which were made contemporaneously in the vital registers of his town and church,--these are primary sources, usually authentic beyond dispute. On the other hand, so many family histories and compendiums have been compiled without adequate research in the original archives, or by those who lacked the experience to classify and interpret original data correctly, that genealogists find it desirable in from 80 to 90 percent of the problems they are called upon to solve, to seek the guidance of the original records. Some genealogists would place the percentage even higher."

Interpretation of Original Records. As emphasized in the foregoing quotation, it is not only necessary to search out and copy original records, but to accurately interpret them. As a practical exercise in selecting from original entries and properly fitting individual facts into a completed pedigree, the following items relating to the Zufelt family are presented. Each class member should arrange them into a pedigree extending from the emigrant ancestor to Sarah Zufelt Murdock. Only such entries as have a direct bearing on the solution of the problem are given.

Records of Centre Brunswick Lutheran Church. Lansingburgh, where Sarah Zufelt was born, is now in the county of Rensselaer, New York, (which county was formed from Albany in 1791,) and the town is today a station of Troy. Brunswick Township was formed from Troy, 20 March, 1807. At Brunswick was formed the Gilead Evangelical Lutheran Church of Centre Brunswick, the oldest and only settlement of Lutherans in what is now Rensselaer for many years. The settlers at Centre Brunswick were originally almost entirely Germans of Palatine descent. The earliest extant records of this church at Centre Brunswick begin Nov. 7, 1777.

In the church book is entered a receipt from Adam Zufelt, dated June 8, 1780, for repayment of 50 pounds he had loaned the elders and minister for the building of a church. In the record of church members, on page 153, are the names of the following couples:

Adam Zufeldt	Hen. Zufeldt	Ant. Zufeldt	Adam Zufeldt, Jr.
Nelly Zufeldt	Elizab. Zufeldt	Bedgra Zufeldt	Roxy Zufeldt

In the Register of Baptisms are found:

PARENTS	CHILD	WITNESSES	PAGE
Adam Zufeld ux ej. Nellga	Johannes nat: 1778, 25th Aug. Bap: 1778, 18th Sept.	Johannes Clint & ux. Barbara	8
Heinrich Zufeld ux: ej Eliesabeth	Nelya nat: 1783, 16th April bap: 1783, 15th Jun:	Adam Zufeld & ux ej Nelya	70
Antonius Zufeld ux: ej Bedgra	Nelya nat: 1789, 3th Martii bap: 1789, 18th Martii	Adam Zufeld & ux oj Nelya	142
Henrich Zufeld ux: ej Eliesabeth	Adam nat: 1789, 11 August bap: 1789, 4th Sept.	Antony Zufeld & ux ej Bedgra	150
Anthony Zufeld ux: ej Elisabet	Elisabeth nat: 1791, 19th April bap: 1792, 29th Jan.	Friederich Schwerdfeger & ux ej Elisabeth	174
Zacharius Zufeld (son of Adam Zufeld) lisabeth Di-	Zacharius nat: 1793, 18 Julius bap: 1793, 13 Aug	Peter Kummel & ej. "	181

PARENTS	CHILD	WITNESSES	PAGE
Adam Zufeld & ux. Raxe geb. Berger	Anna nat: 6 Oct. 1798 bap: 12 Dec. 1799	Johannes Majer sen. & Ux. Gertraud	203
Wilhelm Zufeld und Elizabeth	Anthony geb. 3 Apr. 1803; get. 11 De.	Anthony Turk und Nelgen	221

Entries from the Albany Church Records. At an earlier period the same minister evidently served both in Albany and Rensselaerwyck (from which Centre Brunswick was later formed). In the records of the Dutch Church at Albany, reprinted in the Year Book of the Holland Society of New York, for 1907, 1908 and 1922, are further items of interest.

Baptisms:

1764, Feb. 4. bo. Jan. 8, 1764. Annatje of Adam Zonfeld and Neeltje Freer (Y.B.,1907, p. 98)

1766, Jan. 26. bo. Nov. 20, 1765. Theunis, of Adam and Neeltje Zonfeld. (Y.B.,1908, p. 17)

1768, Jan. 16, bo. Sep. 9, 1767. Willem, of Adam Sjoufeld and Neeltje Joufeld. (Ibid., p. 32)

1770, Jan. 30. bo. Nov. 10, 1769. Elisabeth, of Adam Soufeld and Neeltje Freer. (Ibid., p. 47)

1772, Mar. 18. bo. Feb. 23, 1772. Zacharius, of Adam Schonfeld and Neeltje Freer. (Y.B.,1922, p. 14)

Rhinebeck Church Records. From the above it is evident that the grandparents of Sarah Zufelt were Adam Zufeld and Neeltje Freer. A genealogy of the Freer family is published in the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, volumes 33 and 34. On page 136 of the latter, we find a Neeltjen Freer, daughter of Hugo Freer, born in Kingston, whose marriage banns were recorded in Rhinebeck, Dec. 31, 1758, to Adam Schufeldt, b. at Minisink. This couple are listed with six children: Hendrik, Annatje, Theunis, Willem, Elisabeth, and Zacharias, five of them with dates corresponding to the above. Since this genealogy is secondary and not source material, we utilize the clue it presents as to the former home of the family in Rhinebeck, and search the original records for verification, and perhaps a more complete record of the family.

Records of the Reformed Congregation in Rhinebeck--Baptisms.

DATE	CHILD	PARENTS	SPONSORS	PAGE
1731, Apr. 5	Annatje	Jorg Adam Zufelt Elisabeth Grant	Johannes Reisdorf Anna Sibilia Zufelt	2
1738, May 11	Hans Jurg	Frederick Berger Margriet Zuvelt	Jurg Zuvelt Catherina Zaam	5
1740, Apr. 14	Johan Wilhelm	Andries Regter Lisabeth Stalin	Johan Wilhelm Zuvelt Anna Maria Stalin	7
1740, Apr. 5	Philippus	Jurg Adam Zuvelt Catherina Reisdorf	Philippus Volland Eva Schwitzer	9
1742, Mar. 2	Anna Elisabeth	Willem Zuvelt Mareitje Staal	Andreas Regter Lisabeth Regter	14
1742, Oct. 31	Georg	J. Lamee Ana Zuvelt	Georg Zuvelt Catherina Zuvelt	17
1744, Mar. 18	Johan Michel	Johann Wilm Zufell Anna Maria Staal		23
1746, Mar. 30	Anna Maria	Gorg Adam Zufelt Cattarina Reisdorf	Wilm Zufelt Anna Maria, his wife	31
1756, Jan. 18	Andonius	Georg Adam Zufeldt Catharina Reisdorf	Adam Dippel Catharina Ekert	48

Records of Rhinebeck Lutheran Church--Baptisms.

1748, Apr. 24	Jacob b. Apr. 11	Johan Wilhelm Zufield Anna Maria		18
1749, June 22	Elisabetha b. Juno 20	Johan George Zufeld Catharina	Joh: Georg Zufeld Anna Zufeldin	22
1750, Aug. 13	Magdalena b. Aug. 9	George Adam Zufeld Catharina Reisdorf		27
1750, Sept.16	Petrus b. Aug. 28	Joh: Wilhelms Zufeld Anna Maria	Petrus Crantz Elisabetha, his wife	28
1756, Feb. 13	George Adam b. Dec. 11	Johann Georg Zufeld Catharina	Georg Adam Zufeld Catharine Creller	44
1761,	Anna Maria	Ad		49

Other Rhinebeck Church Entries. (Quoted in the N. Y. Record, 54:136.)

Marriages		
1758	Johannes Schufeldt b. in Minisink res. in Rhinebeck	Zara (Sarah) Freer bap. at Rhinebeck
1758, Dec. 31	Adam Schufeldt b. in Minisink res. at Thinebeck	Neeltjen Freer b. at Kingston

Baptism:			
1759, Sept. 18	Hendrik	Adam Schufeldt Neeltjen Freer	Henric Polver Annatje Scheever

Kingston Reformed Dutch Church Records. Frequently the ministers of this church just across the river from Rhinebeck, served also the congregations in the latter place. It is logical, therefore, to search here for additional entries.

Baptisms:

PARENTS	CHILD & DATE	WITNESSES	NO. & PAGE
Jury Soevelt Catrina Zaam	Catrina 29 July 1722	Ananias Tiel Reginne Hendriks	3025 142
Jury Zovelt Elisabeth Krans	Hendrik 12 Mar. 1727	Johannes Reisdorp Margriet Coert	3575 167
Anderis Regter Annel Staal	Elisabeth 25 June 1727	Jury Toefel Elisabeth Krans	3633
Willem Toevel Marytjen Staal	Jury 15 Feb. 1730	Jury Toevelt Catrina Zaam	3996 186
Willem Zuvelt Mareitje Staal	Catharina 2 Dec. 1739	Johannes Veller Catharina Zuvelt	5114 243
Jurg Adam Zuvelt Catharina Reisdorf	Margriet 24 Jan.1742	Jurg Zuvelt Margriet Zimmerman	5390 258
Frederick Berger Margriet Zuvelt	Conrad 17 Oct.1736	Conrad Berger Anna Elisabeth Staal	4678 221
Hugo Ab. Freer Marytjen De Witt	Marytjen 22 Apr. 1722	Peek De Wit Jannetjen de Wit Neeltjen Freer	2995 141
Hugo Freer Marytjen de Wit	Neeltjen 15 Nov. 1737	Pieter Knikkerbakker Neeltjen Knikkerbakker	4845 229

Marriage:			
1720, June 3	Hugo Ab. Freer j. m. born in the Pals (New Paltz) Banns registered 1 May, 1720.	Marytjen de Wit j. d. born in Nieuw-Jork (New York).	430 538

Records of St.Paul's Lutheran Church at West Camp, New York (Kocherthal Records). A number of the early settlers of Rhinebeck came there about 1715-1718, from the Palatine Camps--East Camp and West Camp--on the Hudson River not far away. Rev. Joshua Kocherthal was their Lutheran minister, and his registers of marriages and baptisms have been preserved and printed in most accessible form and indexed in "The Book of Names," by L. D. MacWethy. These entries are taken from it.

Nov. 12th 1711. Anna Maria, born Oct. 31st, child of Jonann and Anna Ursula Stahl. p. 20

Aug. 9th 1712. Anna Sibylla and Anna Regina, twins, born Aug. 9th, children of Jorg and Anna Catharina Zufeld. p. 23

Oct. 21st 1714. Anna Maria, born Sept. 18th, child of Jerg and Anna Catharina Zufeld. p. 27

July 29th 1716. Anna Margretha, born July 23d, child of Jerg and Anna Catharina Zufeld. p. 33

Aug. 20th 1714. Johann Fridrich, born Aug. 16th, child of Henrich and Anna Juliana Reuter; sponsors: Johannes Stahl and Fridrich Maul. p. 27

Feb. 26th 1715. Johann Henrich, born Feb. 19th, child of Johannes and Anna Ursula Stahl; sponsors: Fridrich Maul, Henrich Reuter, Anna Hartman. p.28

Feb. 12th 1716. Johannes [illegible] b. 3d, child of Johann Fridrich and Anna Ursula [illegible]hannes Stahl, Joha[illegible] Neukirch and Juliana Reuter.

The Palatine Emigration. A scholarly volume just off the press, by Walter Allen Knittle, Ph. D., of the Department of History, College of the City of New York, is entitled: "Early Eighteenth Century Palatine Emigration." It tells the romantic story of how shiploads of German peoples, variously estimated at from 2000 to 3200, arrived in London between May and November, 1709. Most of them came from the Rhenish or Lower Palatinate, hence have come to be known in history as the "Palatines." Their homelands had recently been devasted by war; heavy taxes had been imposed upon them; religious disagreements had occurred; they had been attracted by advertising propaganda of rich land available in the New World, the greater opportunities for advancement there, and their own love of adventure. A small group led by the Rev. Joshua Kocherthal had preceded them to New York in 1708, under assistance from Queen Anne of England. With the influx of the larger group to England in 1709, the Government was worried what to do with them, and how to provide food and shelter. The Palatines suffered many hardships. It was finally decided to send a large company to settle along the Hudson River in New York, and employ them in making naval stores for the British navy; they to be virtually indentured servants until they had repaid the British government for their passage to America, and their subsistence. The governor of New York was to grant without fee to each family forty acres per person, after they had repaid by the produce of their labor the expenses of their settlement. On no account were they to desert or leave the project without leave of the governor.

Ten ships were chartered to carry about 3,300 Palatines to New York at five pounds, ten shillings a head. The latter were taken aboard about the end of December, 1709, but did not sail from England until April 10, 1710. They were on board ship for six weary months, and their sufferings were terrible. They were closely packed together, and suffered much from foul odor and vermin; some below deck were deprived of both fresh air and daylight. The younger children died in great numbers. Good wholesome food was not provided, and even before they left England there had been eighty deaths in one ship and one hundred sick in another. A malady called ship-fever, now known as typhus, made deadly inroads. The first ship arrived June 13, and the last August 2. Of the 2,814 Palatines who had started, 446 had died before the end of July.

They were temporarily encamped on what is now Governor's Island in tents. The typhus carried off about thirty more during the first month. A coffin maker charged for 250 coffins during the summer of 1710. Many children were left orphans, and large numbers were apprenticed, without and against the consent of their parents. In the fall of 1710 most of the survivors were removed to a tract at what is now Germantown, Columbia Co., where they lived in improvised houses erected by themselves until the following spring. Some families, including those of many widows, remained that winter in New York City, and an official enumeration of these was made.

Until September 12, 1712, Governor Hunter provided subsistence for the Palatines, principally bread, meat and beer. Ledger accounts of the supplies furnished were sent by Gov. Hunter to London, and are still preserved there. These lists show the number of persons supplies were drawn for by the heads of families, as for 2 adults, 2 young (i. e. under 10 years); 3 adults, 1 young; or 1 adult, as the case may be. Allowance was at the rate of 6d per day for persons above ten years, and 4d per day for children under ten. These lists are of real value in genealogical research.

The naval stores project failed for various reasons, and the Palatines were ordered to shift for themselves, as no further supplies could be provided. Without food, clothing, with winter approaching, the poor Palatines were in terrible consternation. Many were under the hard necessity of seeking relief from the Indians. Some settledon Indian lands in the Schoharie district; others went to the vicinity of Lancaster in Pennsylvania; some moved to Rhinebeck and adjoining settlements along the Hudson. In 1717 one of the Palatines, Ulrich Simmendinger, returned to his homeland, and published a pamphlet, containing a list of surviving Palatines living in the Hudson settlements in 1717. "These are they," he says, "who, either by letter or verbally, requested me to greet their dear relatives." Valuable items are found in these various lists.

Palatines Remaining in New York, 1710. (From the Documentary History of New York, III:562-565.)

	Old	Young		Old	Young
Anna Eliz Maulin, wid.	42		Frederick Maul	31	
Anna Catharina	18		Anna Ursula	31	
Anna Ursula	16		John Jacob		4
Catharina	12		Anna Catharina		5
Anna Maria		5	N.B. John Paul orph.		5 p. 564

New York Subsistence List, for the years 1710, 1712.

Maul, Johann Friderich, 2-2, 4-2.
Maul, Johannes' (widow) 2-4, 4-1.
Stahl, Henrich 3-1, 2-0,
Stahl, Johannes, 3-0, 3' .
Zufeld, Johann C (Early Palatine Emigration, pp. 287, 290, 291.)

Simmendinger Register, 1717.

Maul, Friederich, at West Camp, w. Anna Ursula & 4 ch.
Stall, Johannes, at West Camp, w. Anna Ursula & 1 ch.
Zufelten, Georg, Annsbury, w. & ch. (Ibid., pp. 297, 299.)

List of Palatines in London, taken June 2, 1709, at St. Catherines.
Johan Henry Maul, Hs. & V., age 48, son 5, daughters 13-11-4-~~2~~; R(eformed).
(Book of Names, p. 95.)

Assignment. Make a pedigree chart and show upon it the relationship of Brigham Young Murdock to each of the following: Sarah Zufelt, John Murdock, Anna Ursula Maul, Bethia Rowley, Adam Zufelt, Anthony Zufelt, Johann Georg Zufeld, Johannes Stahl, Anna Elizabeth, widow of Johan Henry Maul, and her husband, Anna Maria Stahl, Johan Wilhelm Zuvelt, Neeltje Freer, Hugo Freer and Marytjen de Witt. Cite the direct or indirect proof for each connection shown from contemporary, original records.

METHODS OF TRACING PEDIGREES

LESSON 23 - DUTCH AND HUGUENOT SETTLERS AND RECORDS

Ancestry of Neeltje Freer. In the previous lesson it was learned that Brigham Young Murdock was the son of John Murdock and Sarah Zufelt; that Sarah Zufelt was the daughter of Anthony Zufelt and Bethia Rowley; and that Anthony Zufelt was the son of Adam Zufelt and Neeltje Freer. The marriage record of this latter couple in Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., New York Dec. 31, 1758, gave the birthplace of "Neeltjen Freer" as Kingston. We now begin a search for her progenitors.

Two entries as given in Lesson 22 from the Kingston Reformed Dutch Church Records are here repeated:

Baptism:	Child	Witnesses	
Hugo Freer	Neeltjen	Pieter Knikkerbakker	No. 4845 p.229
Marytjen de Wit	13 Nov. 1737	Neeltjen Knikkerbakker	
Marriage:			
1720, June 3	Hugo Ab. Freer j. m. born in the Pals (New Paltz)	Marytjen de Wit j. d. born in Nieuw-Jork (New York)	No. 430 p. 538
	Banns registered 1 May, 1720.		

The Freer Family of New Paltz. The foregoing extracts, giving the baptism record of Neeltje Freer and the marriage of her parents, also indicate that we should examine the New Paltz records in order to trace the parentage of Hugo Freer, son of Abraham, and the New York records for the De Witt family.

The printed register of the Reformed Dutch Church of New Paltz, and also an excellent history of New Paltz are in our Library. In the early entries of the Church these events are recorded, which have direct bearing on the problem in hand:

May 26, 1677, Hugo Freer was one of the Patentees who purchased land from the Indians.

June 7 1690. Hugue Frere, son of Hugue Frere, his father, and Marie Haye, his mother, was married by Mr. Dalliez to Marie Le Roy. (p. 62)

April 28 1694. Abraham Frere married Haiquiez (or Haignies) Titesorte. (p. 63)

Oct. 23 1698. Abraham Frere and Achye his wife had a child baptized. Its name is Solomon. (p. 60)

"The History of New Paltz and Its Old Families," pages 349-366, gives a good sketch of the Freer Family. "The Freer family of New Paltz and elsewhere in the United States is descended from Hugo Freer, one of the New Paltze patentees. Hugo was one of the last of the little band to arrive at Kingston. There is no mention of his name previous to the purchase of the New Paltz patent from the Indians in 1677. He probably had just arrived in the country at that time. He was accompanied by his wife, Mary Haye, and their three eldest children, Hugo, Abraham and Isaac.*** When the church was organized at New Paltz in 1683 Hugo Freer was chosen deacon, and in 1690 he was elder in the church. This would show that he was a man of known piety and excellent standing among the brethren in the little community.***During the first century after the settlement there was perhaps no family that furnished a larger proportion of eminent men than the descendants of Hugo Freer the Patentee.**

"The Freer homestead in this village is the northernmost of the old stone houses on Huguenot street. It is still occupied as a residence, is in a good state of repair and has not been changed much since the olden times, except that the great beams have been cut down and there is no longer a great fireplace. The house is about 40 feet in length and 35 in width.

"Hugo Freer, the Patentee, was twice married, his first wife being Mary Haye and the second Jannitje Wibau. The children of Hugo, the Patentee, were: Hugo, Senior, Abraham, Isaac (who died when 18 years old), Jacob, Jean, Mary and Sarah.***

"In the will of Hugo Freer, Senior, which was written in 1728, a number of years before his death, he appointed his brothers, Abraham, Jacob and Jean, and his friend, Aart Van Wagenen, as executors.***His brother Abraham lived in New Paltz for a time, but his sons scattered, one going to Dutchess county and another to Minisink. ***

"Abraham married, in 1694, Aagien Titesort. In 1705 he resided in Bontecoe, His name appears in the list of those who built the first stone church, in 1720. In the list of freeholders, in 1728, his name does not appear. He probably moved away, as we find that in 1723 he transferred his two seats in the church to his brother, Hugo, Senior. Abraham's sons were Hugo Ab., Abraham, Jr., Solomon, William and Philip. Hugo Ab. married Marytje Dewitt, at Kingston, in 1720."

Will of Hugue Frere, of the Paltz, laborer, (the original written in French), dated Sept. 4, 1697/7; Hugo Frere his eldest son to have ten pieces of eight as his birthright; three of the younger children, Jacob, John and Sara (under 16); son Jean; Marie Frere; son Hugo Frere, executor. (Ulster Co., N. Y., Wills, I:77-78.)

The Huguenot Settlers of New Paltz. New Paltz was one of the few Huguenot settlements in that part of the country. Its French founders had left their native land, on account of religious persecution, and after a residence of a short period in that portion of Germany known as the Paltz, or Palatinate, came to the New World, in the years from 1660-1675. The Huguenot story is a story of blood and persecution. Brave-hearted families fled from the beloved France across the border, and found a temporary asylum in the Palatinate. Here, however, they were not left long in peace, for the armies of their cruel monarch, Louis XIV, repeatedly invaded and ravaged the Palatinate, and they were scattered "like leaves before the autumn blast." Mannheim on the Rhine, the capital of the Palatinate, a little principality now incorporated in Baden, was at that time a refuge for the Protestants from the neighboring parts of France. From here they set out for the long and dangerous journey to the New World, where freedom of worship and economic independence soon rewarded their faithfulness.

The Frere Family in Kingston Records. The Freers were at Kingston before the opening of their own church at New Paltz, and after Abraham's return there. The records of his family are classic examples of the inconstancy of spelling of surnames in those days.

No.	Year	Parents	Child and Date	Witnesses	Page
188	1679	Huigh frere Jannetie Wibau	Jacob 9 June	Jacob de Bois Mary Maddeline Crepel	12
261	1682	Hugo Frere Jeane Ooybouwe	Jean Bp'd at "Marmur" (Marbletown) 16 April	Louis Brevier Maria Hosbroek	16
851	1695	Hugo Freer, junior Maria La Roy	Simon 9 June	Mathys Du Boy Maria Freer	44
1000	1697	Abraam Frere Aeche Willoms	Abraam 31 Oct	Abram Hasebroek Rebecca Willems	51
1145	1700	Abraam Frere Aeche Titsoort	Willem 14 Jan	Jacob Frere Annetje Hofmans	58
1442	1703	Abram Freer Eva Tiedssoord	Jelena 16 Jan	Pieter du Boy Maria Swart	71
1570	1706	Abraham Freer Egje Titzoor	Philippus 11 Aug	Adam Swart Geertruyd Titzoor	77
1659	1707	Abraham Freer Eegje Tizoort	Sara 12 Oct.	Evert van Wagenen Saartie Freer	81
1780	1709	Abraham Freer Agje Tietsoort	Maritje 11 Sept	Hugo Freer Maritje La Roy	86
1990	1711	Abraham Freer Aagjen Titsoort	Jacomyntjen 4 Nov	Aart Musten Pieternella Fiele	96
2219	1714	Abraham Freer Aagjen Titshoorn	Aagjen 11 April	Christaaen de Joo Marytjen de Graaf	106
2344	1715	Abraham Freer Aagjen Tietshoorn	Johanna 13 Nov	Net Dempoort Elysabeth Van Vlied	112
2346	1715	Hugo Freer Marretjen Jans	Rebekka 4 Dec	Johannes Rutsz Catryntjen Beekman	112
2629	1719	Abraham Freer Aagjen Tietsoort	Catryntjen 11 Jan	Theunis Swart Aagjen Van Vlied	124
2861	1721	Abraham Freer Jannetjen de Graaff	Aagjen 2 Apr	Zaloman Freer Neeltjen Freer	135
2995	1722	Hugo Ab. Freer Marytjen de Wit	Marytjen 22 Apr	Peek de Wit Jannetjen de Wit Neeltjen Freer	141

There are seven other children of this last named couple baptized at Kingston. Further investigation also discloses another baptism at New Paltz:

1696	Abraham Freer Aeche Titsoort	Neeltje May 15	Louis Dubois Elisabet Titesorte	(N.Y.Rec. 33:35.)

The Tietsoort Family. It will be noted that in one of the baptisms copied above the wife of Abraham Freer is called "Aeche Willems" indicating that her father was Willem Tietsoort. The Dutch Records of Kingston, despite their many vagaries of spelling, are extremely helpful in that they give the maiden name of the mother. The surname of this family appears variously as Tiertsoo, Tietsoo, Titsoort, Tizzo, Ditsoort, Tietshorn, Tietsoort, Titshoorn, Titzoor, Tizoort, etc.; etc. Among them are two baptisms of children of Willem, father of Aeche.

843	1695	Willem Tietsoo Neeltje Swart	Helena 7 June	Johannes Wynkoop Gerritje Elisen	44
1090	1699	Willem Titsoort Neeltje Swart	Marytje 7 May	Eduwart Wittecker Rachel Schepmoes	55

The will of WILLEM TITSOOR, of Dutchess Co., N.Y., dated Dec. 11, 1716; proved Oct. 29, 1722; is printed in the New York Calendar of Wills, p. 382. Wife Neeltje, dau. of Teunes Swart, children, Abraham, Stefanus, Jacob, Isaac, Elizabeth, wife of James Witte(?), Eghie, wife of Abraham Freer, Rebecca, wife of Jurean Quick, Helene, wife of Damon Palmetier, Areiantie, wife of Jacob van Kuykendal and her dau. Maragrieta, and Marya Titsoor. Real and personal estate. Executors: the wife, son Jacob and Capt. Barent van Kleeck.

In the New York Public Library is a manuscript record entitled, "Some Notes as to The Descendants of Willem Abrahamse Tietsoort, Blacksmith of Schenectady, an early settler at Deer Park, Port Jervis, N.Y. Forming the Modern Families known as Tietsoort, Titser, Titsworth & Teachout. By Walter Kenneth Griffin, B. Sc., B. A., L. L. B., N. Y. City, 1909." It states:

"The first distinctly to be named Tietsoort in this country was Willem Abrahamse Tietsoort, early of Schenectady. His name 'Abrahamse' indicates that he was son of an Abraham. He was in Schenectady as early as 1676. Some items of his history appear from later papers. In a petition, now of record (N. Y. Land Papers, v. 4, p. 104) not dated, but acted upon 10 Sept. 1707, Willem Tietsoort describes himself as of Ulster Co., N. Y., a blacksmith, and states that in the year 1698 he was, with others, surprised at the fearful massacre by the French and Indians at 'Skenecticut' (i.e. Schenectady), which is so well described in Pearson's History of the Schenectady Patent. The massacre almost wiped out Schenectady and its settlers, and occurred during a period of fearful cold. At Schenectady Willem had lived among the Indians for about 22 years, indicating that he had arrived about 1676. At the massacre Willem was severely wounded, but fled with his daughter to Esopus, or the modern Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y. From exposure to the extreme cold the daughter lost the use of her legs, up to the time of the petition. At Esopus, Willem was well received by the Indians, and seems to have travelled over to the Minnisink or Port Jervis Portion of the Delaware, a neighborhood served for many years by the Kingston Dutch Church Pastors. The Indians gave him a tract of land at Maugakemech, commonly called Schackeackaninck, in an elbow of the Delaware, for which he received a license to purchase from the Earl of Bellamont, 15th October 1698, and a deed from the Indians, 30th June 1700. I know of no earlier white settler at Minissinck than Willem Tietsoort, and it is probable he was a pioneer there.

"At Schenectady he married Neeltje, a daughter of the well known Theunis (i.e., Anthony) Corneliszen Swart, whose wife was Elizabeth van der Linden, and who as early as 11 August 1676 had been appointed Magistrate there, by Governor Andros. (N. Y. Col. Hist. Documents, 13:500.) All the early Schenectady church records, prior to 1700, as well as the early church records of Beverwyck or Albany, are lost; but subsequent marriage entries show that several of Willem's children were born at Schenectady, and there he early appears as a landowner. After the massacre of 1690 he sold his lot***; but as late as 1715 he acquired a new lot.***A daughter Ariaentje was baptized at Albany in 1685, August 2nd. Later Willem seems to have settled in Dutchess County, New York, the people of which resorted to Kingston for baptisms. In 1714, in the Dutchess County 1st list of residents, William Tetsoort appears as head of a family of 1 male over 60, 2 males between 16 and 60, 2 females between 16 and 60 and 1 female under 16. (See Orange County History, pp.14-15.) 'Willem Tietsoor' was assessed £13 in 1717-1718 (1st Supervisors Book,Dutchess County, folio 3)."

Descendants of Teunis Cornelisze Swart. A companion manuscript to this volume by the same author is also found in the same Library, although it was originally presented to the Lenox Library. It is entitled, "Some Notes as to The Descendants of Teunisze Swart, Magistrate in 1676, of Schenectady, New York. Presented for Public Use, to the Lenox Library, N. Y. City, in the Hope that Readers will Correct, Add to, and Gradually Perfect what is here Begun." It bears on the title page this interesting "Dedication:"

"All that is correct & authentic in this work is dedicated to My Wife, whose descent from Neeltje Swart (No. 10) and her husband, Willem Abrahamse Tietsoort, is the sole reason for the Labor of which this volume is the result. Walter Kenneth Griffin, August, 1909."

The record begins: "The early history of the Swart family is the history of Schenectady, Albany & the Mohawk Valley. Pearson's 'History of the Schenectady Patent,' his 'First Settlers of Schenectady,' the county histories of Schenectady,

Schoharie, Ulster Co., etc., the various histories of the Mohawk Valley & of the Indian Border Warfare, these all give many thrilling details. Especially should Simm's 'History of Schoharie' be studied.

"Although probably of humble origin, for the emigrant Teunis Corneliszen Swart made his mark only, any Swart is a member of no mean family, and no family has a fuller Revolutionary war representation, and few suffered more from early Indian Massacres. The name is naturally common, being Dutch for 'Black.' In the destruction of the early Albany and Schenectady Dutch Church Records disappeared probably many entries of interest to the family. A thorough publication of the early Dutch records might yet reveal much."

Then from court and such other records as remain he gives a detailed record of the life of this pioneer. Presumably as a farmer he lived at Schenectady until his death, about 1680. After Teunis' death his widow married 2nd, Jacob Meese Vrooman, of Albany, who died about 1690. On 14 Oct. 1691 she married 3rd, Wouter Uythoff of Albany. He states: "I have discovered no authentic entry as to any baptism of Teunes' children. The accuracy of the following list is to be determined by the ordinary rules of Dutch genealogy in this country; but I believe it to be correct, even if not exhaustive. No other probable issue has been discovered." Then follows the list of eleven children, including No. 10, Neeltje Swart, md. Willem Abrahamse Tietsoort, and their family group is given on page 20 of the manuscript.

The DeWitt Family. There are printed genealogies of the DeWitt family in the Olde Ulster Magazine and in the New York Record, which give Peek De Witt as the father of Marytje De Witt who married Hugo Freer. Since these do not go into detailed proof, citing authorities as is done in the above manuscripts, proofs for the connections should be checked. You will remember that "Marytjen de Wit" at marriage was said to have been born in New York. In the Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in New York, printed as Collections of the N.Y.G. & B. Society, Vols. I-III, we find items of interest.

Baptism:		Kinder	Getuygen
A° 1698 Novemb. 13	Peek De Wit Maria Jansen	Maria	Dirk Slyk (II:255.) Jaquementje Teunis jongdogter

Marriages:

A° 1656 den 24 April.	Tjerck Claeszen de With Van Grootholt in Zunderlandt, en Barber Andrieszen, Van Amsterdam.	(I:20.)
A° 1664 den 16 May.	Marten Hofman, Wedr. Van Lysbeth Hermans, en Emmerentje de With, j. d. Van Esens in Embderlt.	(I:30.)
A° 1655 20 Nov.	Lucas Andrieszen Van N. Amsterdam en Aefje Laurens Van Amsterdam.	(I:20.)
A° 1697 den 10 Dec. Ingerschreven	Peeck de Witt, j. m. Van Kingstouwne, en Maryken Jans, j. d. Van N. Albanien, beyde woonende alhier. Getrouwt A° 1698 den 2 Jan.	(I:87.)

The will of Tjerck Claessen De Witt bequeaths to his son Peek.

That Peek De Witt's wife was surnamed Van den Berg is shown by this baptism entry at Kingstown:

No. 1422	1703	Peeck de Wit Marytje Janssen van den Berg	Tjerck	12 Sept.	Cornelis Bogardus p.70 Barbar de Wit

Following this clue into the Albany Church records we discover that she was in all probability the daughter of Jan Henderiksz Van den Burgh who witnessed a marriage in 1688, & a sister of Richard Janssen Van den Berg who married there in 1699, Nov. 13.

Barbara Andrieszen, Van Amsterdam, was undoubtedly a sister of Lucas Andrieszen, as witness these extracts from the Kingston baptisms, which indicate other relatives also.

No. 35	1664	Tierck Claessen de With Barber Andriessen	Claes 17 Feb.	Luycas Andriessen residing at the Manathans, Jan Claessen; Geertruy Andriessen, from Fort Orange, Tryntje Tyssen p. 3
No. 66	1666	Tierck Claesse de With Barber Andriesse	Jan 14 Feb.	Marten Hoffman, Jan Andriesse Amerens Claessen p. 5
No. 95	1667	Tierck Claesen de Wit Barber Anderiesen	Geertruyd 15 Oct.	Jan Anderiesen Luyckas Anderies Martie Anderiesen p. 6

Assignment. Quote the exact proof for each connection between Neeltje Freer and Hugo Freer, the Patentee, Willem Tietsoort, Teunis Cornelisze Swart, Tjerck Claessen De Witt; and her probable connection with Lucas Andrieszen and Jan Hendriksz Van den Berg.

METHODS OF TRACING PEDIGREES

Lesson 24 - THE QUAKER RECORDS OF PENNSYLVANIA

The Rise of the Quaker Faith. George Fox (1624-1691) became convinced that the true source of religious comfort and consolation is the "Inner Light," the "voice of God speaking directly to each human soul without the aid of any earthly mediator." With this idea as the basis of his religious system, George Fox developed those doctrines and practices peculiar to the Society of Friends, and felt himself divinely called to proclaim this message to the world. Despite bitter opposition, continuous persecution, and frequent imprisonment, by 1654 he had organized a band of 60 traveling ministers who had caught his spirit and had begun to preach his doctrine. They went up and down the land carrying the message of Quakerism with such power and courage that thousands flocked to their standard. By the end of the century, 60,000 Quakers were numbered in England. (Emigration of the Irish Quakers into Pennsylvania, pages 4-6.)

William Penn's Colony of Pennsylvanians. The severe persecutions to which the Friends were subjected influenced the leaders to seek, in America, a place where a colony might be founded as a haven for Quakers. A Quaker settlement was first founded in West Jersey.

William Penn (1644-1718), who was a convert to Quakerism, soon became one of the most prominent and influential members of the sect. His father, Sir William Penn, was an admiral in the British navy, and the English crown owed him 16,000 pounds. He bequeathed this claim to his son, who induced Charles II in the year 1681, to grant him, in payment of the debt, a charter for 40,000 square miles along the Delaware River north of Maryland. In 1682, Penn received another grant from the Duke of York of territory on the western shore of Delaware Bay. Penn published an attractive prospective of his colony which was widely circulated. He offered to sell land at very low rates; he proposed to establish a popular government based on the principle of exact justice to all, red and white, regardless of religious belief. Soon the first colony arrived and established the site of Philadelphia. A steady stream of colonists followed from many countries, more particularly from England, Wales and Ireland, and Pennsylvania was rapidly settled. Under the wise and kindly rule of Penn, friendly relations were maintained with the Indians, and this colony was kept free from Indian warfare. Pennsylvania soon became one of the richest and most populous of the American settlements, and Philadelphia the largest town in the Thirteen Colonies.

Certificates of Removal. Those among the Friends who planned to emigrate, usually gave notice to the meeting to which they belonged of their intended departure, and requested a certificate of removal. This certificate of removal certified to their membership in the Society and this they would present to the meeting in the new land upon their arrival at their destination. A committee appointed for the purpose made due inquiry, and if the applicants were found to be in good standing in the Society and in the neighborhood in which they lived, the certificate was drawn up and signed by members of the meeting prior to the day of departure. In some cases the emigrants waited until after their arrival in Pennsylvania, and then wrote back to the homeland for this certificate.

A sample form of a certificate of removal follows: "From our Monthly Meeting of men & women Friends held at Grange Near Charlimount in the North of Ireland ye 2 of 4 mo. 1736 To Friends & Brethren of pensylvania or elsewhere in America Greeting.

"Dear Friends whereas our friend Joshua March (marsh) & his Wife Did Acquaint us Some Time Ago that they had a mind to transport themselves & family to pensylvania or Some place in America and Desires of us a Certificate we therefore Do Certify that He the Sd Joshua & his wife was of an orderly Life & good Conversation Both amongst us their Brethren as amongst their Neighbours where they Dwelt & now Leaveth us in Unity they had also the privilege of Sitting in our Meeting of Disapline likewise their three children Viz Jonathan peter & Abigail were of Orderly Lives & Conversation whilst here & is free from marriage or any Entanglement that way & all the Above friends have left this place free from Debts or Defraud to any man & we have Cause to hope & believe that they will So behave themselves for ye future ht they may Deserve ye Religious notice and Care of friends for their good.

"Signed by order & on behalf of our Sd Meeting." Twenty-four Friends signed this certificate.

(Immigration of the Irish Quakers into Pennsylvania, by Albert C. Myers, pp. 85,86.)

The New Garden Monthly Meetings in Chester County, Pennsylvania. The first Quakers to settle on the west side of the Delaware in the limits of what is now Philadelphia attended business meetings of the Society at Burlington in New Jersey, but by 1682 they established their own meetings on the west side of the river. A

meeting house was completed at Chester in 1693. The meetings were held prior to this time in private houses, then in rude log meeting houses, and in later times in more substantial buildings of brick and stone. Four monthly meetings, namely Newark, New Garden, Bradford, and Goshen were held within the present limits of Chester County previous to 1750.. The Newark monthly meeting was the parent of New Garden, where meetings were organized in 1718. At first New Garden included the meetings of Nottingham (now in Cecil County, Maryland) which were organized in 1730. About 1765 the running of the famous Mason and Dixon line brought the Nottingham Friends within the limits of Maryland. In 1737, the Londcock meeting in Lancaster, Co., was erected from New Garden.

Quaker Weddings. "A great event among the Friends was a wedding. The first and important preliminary to the marriage was 'to pass meeting,' or obtain the consent of the monthly meeting. To this end the contracting parties appeared in two monthly meetings and declared their intentions. Then, after a searching inquiry by a committee, if the couple were found to be 'clear of all entanglements,' they were left at liberty to accomplish their marriage, according to 'ye good order,' of Friends.

"The form of the marriage ceremony is illustrated by the following certificate:

"'Whereas Thomas Jackson of ye Township of Marlborough In ye County of Chester & Province of Pensilvania & Mary Willy In ye Township of New garden & County & Province Afforesaid Haveing Declared Their Intentions of Takeing Each other In Marriage before Severall Monthly Meetings of ye People Called Quakers In ye County of Chester According to ye good order Used Among Them whose Proceedings Therein After a Deliberate Consideration Thereof & Consent of Parents & Relations Concerned They appearing Clear of all others were approved of by the Said Meetings.

"'Now This Is to Certified whom It May Concern That for ye full Accomplishing of Their sd. Intentions this Twenty fifty day of ye 10th mo. caled December In ye Year of our Lord one Thousand Seven hundred & Eighteen They ye Sd. Thomas Jackson & Mary Wily appeared In a Publick & Solemn Assembly of ye afforesd. People & others Mett Together Att ye Publick Meeting house att New garden Afforesaid & In a Solem Manner he ye Sd. Thomas Jackson Taking her ye Sd. Mary Wily by ye hand did openly Declare as followeth friends In ye fear of ye Lord & before This Assembly I Take this my friend Mary Wily To be my wife Promising wt ye Lords Assistance To be Unto her a Loving & faithfull husband Until death Separate Us & Then & There ye Abovesaid Mary Wily Did declare friends In ye fear of ye Lord and in ye presence of this Assembly I take Thomas Jackson to be my Husband Promising wt ye Lords Asistance To be unto him A Loving & faithful wife Untill death Separate us or words to This Effect & For a further Confirmation thereof They ye Sd. Thomas Jackson & Mary Wily She according To ye Custom of Marriage Assuming ye Name of her Husband did Then and There Sett their hands & we whose Names are hereunto Written being Present Among others at ye Solemnization of their Sd. Marige & Subscription In manner afforesiad as witnesses hereunto have Also to These presents Subscribed our names ye day & year Above written.'"

(Immigration of the Irish Quakers into Pennsylvania, pp.210, 211.)

It is said that many young Friends, too impatient to await the slow and troublesome process of passing meetings, would hasten off to a minister of another church or to a magistrate and be married without any delay or formality. The ancient records of Philadelphia and nearby churches record frequent marriages of many young runaway Quaker couples. "The monthly meeting minutes abound in the record of such infractions of discipline, and the elders of the meeting were ever busy laboring and dealing with delinquents. If the offenders would not confess their faults, they were 'disowned' or expelled from the Society." Even members who attended such a marriage by a "priest" were dealt with for misconduct. Every prospective groom must first obtain the consent of the young woman's parents before declaring his affection to her. If he failed to first obtain the paternal sanction, he was dealt with by the meeting.

Types of Quaker Meetings. Twice a week on the First day and on the Fifth day, the Friends assembled from their scattered farms for worship, and at the conclusion of the service, for quiet and genial converse. The business meetings, of which careful record was kept, were more important from a genealogical standpoint. The business meeting usually followed a meeting for worship, when wooden shutters were drawn down from the ceiling, leaving the women to conduct their branch of the meeting separate from that of the men; so we have in their records minutes of the women's meetings and minutes of the men's meetings. The Monthly Meeting, local in its character, was the real working body of the Society in matters pertaining to the individual members. It sought to regulate justice between members, settle disputes, support the poor, and discipline members by disownment or acknowledgement, receive certificates of good standing from other meetings and grant them to those changing their abode, see that marriages and burials were simply and properly performed, and that the records were fully and accurately kept.

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The Quarterly Meetings were held every three months, and included representatives from local meetings. The Philadelphia Yearly Meeting was the central authority to which all the other meetings of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and parts of Maryland and New Jersey were subordinate, and was always largely attended. It lasted upwards of a week each year.

Where the Monthly Meeting Records of Pennsylvania are Kept. Most of the Monthly Meeting records for Pennsylvania are still in manuscript form. Abstracts of nearly all registers of births, marriages and deaths of these Meetings, however, are at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Most of the original manuscripts are kept in fire-proof vaults. Those for Philadelphia covering the years 1682-1750 are in a fire-proof vault in the Friends meeting house, Fourth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia. Those for Chester, 1681-1750, in a fireproof vault at the Friends meeting house, Media, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. Those for New Garden, 1718-1750, are in a safe at the Friends meeting house, Westgrove, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

The Hopewell Meetings in Virginia. In 1735, the State Land Office at Richmond, Virginia issued a patent to Alexander Ross and Morgan Bryan (grandfather of the wife of Daniel Boone) for one thousand acres of land for each family of seventy families brought into Virginia. Morgan Bryan was granted 2134 acres in four separate tracts. He had married Margaret Strode in Chester County, Pennsylvania in 1735. His wife died in Virginia in 1748, after which he sold his land and moved southward, living for a time in Rockingham County, Virginia, and then proceeding to forks of the Yadkin River in North Carolina, where his granddaughter, Rebecca, daughter of his son Joseph, married Daniel Boone.

The Hopewell Friends Meeting in Frederick County, Virginia. Although Pennsylvania was originally settled by Friends, not many years elapsed until incoming settlers of other religious faiths deprived them of their predominant influence in many localities. Men who were not Quakers and not in sympathy with them, were ambitious to get a larger measure of political power, and gradually succeeded in doing so. As the influence in the government lessened, Quakers frequently found themselves in situations not in accord with their political beliefs and religious principles. Learning of the new and unsettled country west of the Blue Ridge in Virginia, a large group of them decided to seek a new home and establish a community in which they would have conditions more of their own choosing. Thus the Friends colony was established in the lower Shenandoah Valley under the leadership of Alexander Ross and Morgan Bryan.

The earliest records of the Hopewell meetings are not preserved, but in the volume entitled "Hopewell Friends History, 1734-1934" marriage certificates covering the years 1748-1830 have been printed giving the names of those signing as witnesses to each marriage. "As a rule, the grouping of signatures on the certificate has significance, and has been preserved. The groom's family signed in the right-hand column; the bride's family in the next column to the left; other relatives in the third column; and other persons, relatives, neighbors and guests, frequently some not Friends, in the fourth column at the left. In copying the names into the record books, the original order and arrangement of the signatures was not always observed. Consent of parents as well as of other members of the meeting was regularly sought; hence the statement that consent of parents was given in not indication that the contracting parties were under 21 years of age." (Hopewell Friends History, page 237)

Hopewell Certificates of Membership and Removal. Following the marriages in the above volume are printed lists of certificates of membership and removal, from Hopewell records covering the years 1759 to some as late as 1890. An example of these entries follows: "2 day 5 month 1763 From Burlington Meeting to Hopewell Meeting. Rachel Ridgeway, wife of Josiah and son, Lot." (Ibid. p. 407.)

Family Records of Hopewell. The Quakers kept careful records of the birth of children, death records, etc., and in the above volume, pages 463-495 are aranged such records by family surnames. Thus we have arranged:

Name			Born
Bason, Edward			
2. Martha			
Edward	4	1	1739
Charity	18	1	1741
Mary	18	11	1743
Micajah	18	12	1745

Then follow records of disownment, giving the reason for such disownment, the date action was taken, etc., and other miscellaneous records.

Cane Creek and New Garden Monthly Meetings, North Carolina. The Quakers, ever on the forefront of colonization, moved to the south and west in the expansion of

civilization. On the 7th of the 10th month, 1751, the Cane Creek Monthly Meeting was established in Orange County, now Alamance, North Carolina, and a considerable number of families from Hopewell Monthly Meeting presented certificates to Cane Creek Monthly Meeting. The New Garden Monthly Meeting in what is now Guilford County, North Carolina, was set up in 1754, at which time there were about 40 families of Friends located in that section. Many of the early immigrants were from Pennsylvania, and they named this Monthly Meeting after the New Garden Monthly Meeting in Pennsylvania. The birth, death and marriage records of the New Garden Monthly Meeting are in two volumes. Genealogical information from these records and also from the Cane Creek Monthly Meeting have been carefully arranged in alphabetical sequence and published in the new and valuable volume just off the press, "Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy" by Hinshaw, Vol. 1.

The Massacre at Haun's Mills. On October 30, 1838, at a place called Haun's Mills on Shoal Creek in Missouri, a group of Mormon families were gathered, among them those of three brothers, Benjamin, Tarlton and David Lewis, born respectively in the years 1803, 1805, and 1814. Angry mobs were threatening them from all the other settlements, and the brethren met in council deliberating the best course to pursue to defend themselves against the mob, they threatening them with house-burning and killing. About twenty-eight of the men armed themselves and were in constant readiness for an attack of any small body of men that might come down upon them. The children were sporting and playing on either side of Shoal Creek; the mothers were engaged in domestic activities; the fathers stood guard on the mills and other properties. The sun shone clear and all was tranquil.

About four o'clock a large company of armed men approached on horses and began firing about one hundred rifles upon Haunns Mills. Joseph Young, later one of the Presidents of Seventies, was among those who escaped. After hiding until nightfall he relates his experience as follows: "I immediately left the thicket and went to the house of Benjamin Lewis, where I found my family (who had fled there) in safety, and two of my friends mortally wounded, one of whom died before morning." In the blacksmith shop they found eight others already dead, and some expiring. In jeopardy of their lives, expecting to be fired upon by the mob any moment, they gathered up the bullet-pierced and mutilated bodies of their friends and threw them into an abandoned well promiscuously. In this wanton slaughter 18 or 19 were killed, among them Benjamin Lewis. Among the wounded who recovered was Tarlton Lewis. The other brother, David, escaped unharmed.

Despite this shocking tragedy, the two surviving brothers continued faithful members of the Church. On 9th of January, 1846, another brother, Neriah Lewis, was baptized, and still another, Beason Lewis, was baptized by Jedediah M. Grant January 1, 1861. Tarleton Lewis was one of the pioneers of 1847. Thirty years later he was ordained bishop of Richfield 2nd Ward, and died at Teasdale, Piute County, Utah, November 22, 1890. His brother, David, died September 2, 1855 at Parowan, Iron County, Utah. From these brothers who joined the Church there are many descendants today.

A Query and Answer in the D. A. R. Magazine. These brothers mentioned above were among the twelve children of Neriah Lewis and Mary Moss. The father, Neriah, was born June 25, 1778 at Guilford County, North Carolina and died November 27, 1843 (or 1841). In Nauvoo, Tarleton Lewis was baptized for his grandfather, David Lewis, and his grandparents, Samuel Moss and Rachel Moss, also for several cousins. On September 14, 1870, he was baptized for his father, Neriah Lewis, his great-grandfather, John Lewis, his 2nd-great-grandfather, David Lewis. On March 18, 1872, Beason Lewis, brother of Tarleton, was baptized for his grandfather, David Lewis. On August 23, 1887, Martha Ann Lewis Bingham was baptized for her 2nd-great-grandmother, Ann Beason, born in Guilford County, North Carolina.

In the publication of genealogical information relating to the Lewis family entitled "Lewisiana" Vol. 15, page 180, appears a sketch of the family of David Lewis, son of John Lewis, contributed by William Crafford Lewis of Richmond, Utah, which shows that David had twelve children born, Guilford, North Carolina: Percilia born 1763, Isaah born 1765, Jacob born 1767, Jacob born 1770, Catherine, Cosby born 1776, Neriah born 1778, Benjamin born 1780, Elizabeth born 1782, Tarlton born 1784, Hannah born 1786, and Peter born 1788.

In the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine for May, 1936, Vol. 70, page 455, appears this query: "Genealogical Department: Queries 15630. BEESON: Wanted parentage of Ann Beeson who married David Lewis, also the date of their marriage. Would like to correspond with anyone interested in this line."

In the October, 1936, issue appeared the following reply:

"15630. BEESON. - Fuller data pertaining to the history of the Lewis family of Virginia and the Southern States has proved to be of interest to the descendants.

A copy of the Bible record of the family of David Lewis (born 1730, a son of John Lewis of Hanover County, Virginia) has been in my possession for many years. It belonged to Nathan Washington Perry, whose mother was Hannah Lewis (Harlan) Perry, youngest child of David and Ann Beeson Lewis. This record was secured by Amos Beeron Perry, an older brother of Nathan Washington, in 1846 when he made a trip from East Tennessee back to South Carolina and Georgia to visit relatives. It is an attested copy and bears the date of January 15th, 1846. Unfortunately he did not cite in whose possession this Bible was to be found. I have felt confident that this was the correct family record, rather than the one given by Mr. Wm. Crawford Lewis and published in Volume XV, No. 9, of "Lewisiana," But not until this past year did I secure other records that would substantiate this fact. With the finding of the Will of David Lewis, in which he names his children in the same order as given in Bible record, and the reference to the marriage of David and Ann in the Minutes of the New Garden Quaker Meeting of North Carolina, there is now sufficient proof to warrant making this record known to the public. I herewith enclose copies of the Minutes of New Garden Meeting that apply to this marriage, the Bible record and the Will of David Lewis.

"Ann Beeson was the daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Hunter) Beeson; she was born May 30, 1749 in Virginia and was brought to North Carolina by her parents in 1751. She married David Lewis in January of 1768 and died December 7, 1812 in Anderson County, South Carolina. Her father, Benjamin Beeson, Sr., died 1794 in Randolph County, North Carolina.

"It is evident, I think, that David Lewis was three times married. First in Augusta County, Virginia, where there is a record 'David Lewis born 1730, married 2 Nov. 1759' - name of wife not given. Secondly to Ann Beeson in 1768. Thirdly to Penelope....whom he married in 1813 and who was the mother of David, born 1814, and Rosannah born 1815. David Lewis served in the 10th Regiment of North Carolina Troops during the Revolution; in 1799 he settled in Anderson County, South Carolina.

"Minutes of the New Garden Quarterly Meeting, Guilford Co., N. Car.

"'January 1768, Beeson. 1768, 1, 30--Ann Lewis (formerly Beason) disowned for marrying out of unity.

Lewis. 1768, 1, 30--Ann (formerly Beason) disowned for marrying out of unity.'

"(This repetition is because the records are taken from both the women's and the men's minutes.).

Bible of Tarleton Lewis

"Now in the possession of Mrs. Dicksie Bradley Brady, Dalton, Georgia.

"Hannah Lewis was borne the 2nd day of October, on Friday Morning in the year 1789.

"Tarleton Lewises Children: James Lewis was borne the 13th of Nov. 1807 on Friday; Ann Beeseon Lewis was born the 10th of January 1810 on Thursday; Ruth Wells Lewis was born the 7th of October 1811 on Monday; Margaret Lewis was borne the 27th of January on Friday 1815; David Lewis was borne the 7th of October on Friday in the year 1818.

"David Lewis departed this life June 23rd 1822. Ann Lewis departed this life December 7th, A.D. 1812.

A Copy of Family Record

"Copied by A.M.Perry, January 15, 1846 Taken from the Bible of David Lewis.

"Isaiah Lewis was born September 3d in the morning A. D. 1769.
Persilla Lewis was born on the 4th day of September A.D. 1770.
Jacob Lewis was born the 14th day in the morning of March A.D. 1772.
Joab Lewis was born on the night of the 23rd of December A.D. 1773.
Abner Lewis was born the 22nd day of September in the night A.D. 1775.
Nerish Lewis was born first day Night 25th day of June A.D. 1778.
Benjamin Lewis was born on the second day Night of the 26th of May 1781.
Elizabeth Lewis was born first day Night of the 21st day of September A.D. 1783.
Cozbi Lewis was born the 17th day of July on the first day morning A. D.1785.
Tarleton Lewis was born on the second day morning the 11th of August A.D.1787.
Hannah Lewis was born the 2nd day of October on Friday morning in the year A. D. 1789.
David Lewis was born the 24th day of January A. D. 1814.
Rosannah Lewis was born the 26th of October A. D. 1815.

"The following is a true copy of the Will of David Lewis (1822) as supplied by Judge Ralph F. King of the Probate Court of Anderson County, South Carolina.

"'Know all men by these Presents that I David Lewis of the State of South Carolina and Pendleton District & Being in my Propper health of body and mind I think Propper to Dispose of my property in the following Manner. Item I give to my son Isaiah Lewis five shillings I give to my Daughter Priscilla whitch married Thomas Field five shillings I give to my son Jacob Lewis five shillings I give to my son Joab Lewis five shillings I give to my son Nerish Lewis five shillings I give to my son Benjamin Lewis five shillings I give to my Daughter Elizabeth whitch married Micajah Alexander five shillings I give to my Daughter Cozby whitch married John Wooddall five shillings I give to my son Tarleton Lewis five shillings I give

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to my Daughter Hannah whitch married Ezekiel Harlor five shillings Item I bequeath unto my wife Penelopy Lewis and to my son David Lewis and to my Daughter Rosannah Lewis all my personal Property to be equally Distributed between the three last mentioned I also make choice of my wife Penelopy Lewis to have full power to act as whole Executor this being my last Will and testament Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this Nineteenth day of January in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-two and in the Independence of America Forty Six year. David Lewis (Seal)

Signed Sealed in the
Presents of
Gabriel Barron
Samuel Barron
Geo. W. Liddell
Recorded in Will Book 'A' page 270 A true copy - Ralph F. King
Judge of Probate"

The Ancestry of Ann Beeson, Wife of David Lewis. Since it is shown by the above entries that Ann Beeson was a Quaker, we turn to the Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 1, which contains the records of the Quaker meetings in North Carolina. In this volume we are rewarded with the following:

New Garden Monthly Meeting, N.C., Birth and Death Records.

Benj. Beeson
Elizabeth Beeson
Ch: Isaac b. 12-26-1739 O. S.
Benj. " 2- 9-1741
William " 11-11-1743/4
Frances " 12-10-1744/5
Richard " 3-11-1747
Ann " 5-30-1749
Charity " 8-25-1751
Betty " 7-30-1754 N.S.
Edward " 1-1- 1757
Rachel " 2-14-1759
Jane " 3-22-1760
Mary " 9-21-1762

Then follows the record of "William Beeson, s. Richard & Charity, b. 11-18-1721/2 O.S., 1- 30-1722 N.S. (d.12-18-1760); the record of his wife Mary, and their 11 children. (p. 491) He was evidently the brother of Benjamin. In the Minutes this entry is found: "1754, 11, 30. Richard Beeson & wife received on certificate from Hopewell Monthly Meeting, Va., dated 1754, 9, 2." (p. 526) The Minutes also show that among the early members of the Center Monthly Meeting, cut off from New Garden, were Richard, Benjamin and Isaac Beeson. Turning to the Center Monthly Meeting Death Records we have the good fortune to find these additional entries: "Benjamin Beeson d. 6-14-1794." "Richard Beeson b. 10 ----1684; d. 1-1-1777, 93 yrs. old. Charity (Grubb) Beeson, w., b. 9-29-1687; d. 11-22-1761, in 74th yr; married 10-24-1706." (p. 649) Now, since New Garden Meeting was formed from Cane Creek Monthly Meeting, a reference to Cane Creek records shows that on "1752, 3, 7, Benjamin Beeson and wife and children were received on certificate from Hopewell Monthly Meeting, Va., dated 1751, 3, 6." (p. 374)

Hopewell Friends' History. In the remaining records of Hopewell Monthly Meeting we find the births of four children of Edward and Martha Beason (Bason); and the marriages of three of them. The printed history cites the will of Richard Beeson, Jr., Nov. 1, 1748. (p. 21) It also furnishes this entry from the New Garden Monthly Meeting in Chester Co., Pa.: "On the 27th of the 1st month, 1736, Richard Beeson, Sr., and his wife Charity requested a certificate of removal from New Garden Monthly Meeting to Hopewell. At that time they were living in Leacock Township, Chester Co., Pa., and their son, Richard, Jr., with his wife, formerly Ann Brown, was living in West Nottingham, Chester County. They must have immediately removed to the Shenandoah Valley. 9th Month, 18th, 1736 a Meeting was held at Richard Beeson's." (p. 21)

Chester Co., Pa., Records. In the New Garden, Pa., Quaker records is found the record of marriage of Richard Beeson and Ann Brown in 1730. A thorough search would doubtless reveal many other facts regarding the family of Richard, Sr., and his parentage. John Beeson, of Leacock, son of Richard, married at Leacock, 10 mo., 7, 1733, Mary Varman. In Chester Co. Court, between Oct-Dec., 1684, John Grubb, about thirty-two years old, deposes. (Records of the Courts in Chester Co., Pa., p. 48.) On Page 575 of the published "Biographical and Genealogical History of Chester County" is a sketch of the Grubb Family, from which we learn that John Grubb and wife Frances were residents of Upland as early as 1679, when he purchased 300 acres on the southwest side of Chester Creek above Chester. He was a tanner. "His

children were Emanuel, John, Joseph, Henry, Samuel, Nathaniel, Peter, Charity and Phebe, all of whom were living at the time of his death in 1708. His daughter Charity was married to Richard Beeson prior to his death. He does not appear to have been a Quaker, and probably was an Episcopalian. His age was about sixty years."

Origin of the Grubb Family. The Pennsylvania German, Vol. 7, pp. 283-284, prints still further facts of this family: "The Grubb family was prominent in England as early as 1200 and had representatives in Parliament. The first Grubb to come to this country was John Grubb, who was born in Cornwall, England, in 1652. He came to America from Wiltshire, England, in 1677 and landed in New Jersey. In 1679 he bought land in Upland, now Chester, Pa. In 1681 he settled at Grubb's landing on the Deleware, and gave it its name. From 1692 to 1700 he was a member of Penn's Assembly. In 1693 he was commissioned a justice of New Castle, Deleware. He died in 1708. At his death he was the owner of large tracts of land in both Deleware and Pennsylvania. His son Emanuel, born 1682, was the first male child born of white parents in Penn's province. The mother's name was Frances."

Origin of the Beeson Family. Pending a thorough search of the Pennsylvania records on the Beeson family help comes from an unexpected quarter in the record of temple work performed for her ancestors by Eliza Jane Beeson, born July 6, 1842, at Fairfield Columbiana Co., Ohio; who was baptized Aug. 25, 1853. She was the daughter of Henry M. Beeson and Ruth Cope; the granddaughter of Richard Beeson (1773-1856); great-granddaughter of Henry Beeson (born 17 May, 1743, Berkeley Co., Va.; d. 22 Feb., 1819); the 2nd great-granddaughter of Edward Beeson (b. abt. 1715, of Martinsburg, Berkeley Co., Va.) who had brothers John, Richard and a sister Charity; the 3rd great-granddaughter of Richard Beeson (b. abt. 1690), whose brothers were Edward (b. abt. 1688), Isaac (b. abt. 1692), and William (b. abt. 1694); and the 4th great-granddaughter of Edward Beeson, "of Lancaster, England, b. 1660." Thus we see that this record, which has the appearance of being based upon a family record (and should be verified from original sources), gives the father of Richard (who married Charity), the names of Richard's three brothers, and the county of origin of the family in England.

Assignment. Write out briefly but clearly a statement to show where we obtained the proof of each link in the ancestral line from Tarlton Lewis (b. 1805) to Edward Beeson, Sr., and John Grubb.

LESSON 25 -- THE EUROPEAN ANCESTRY OF A PENNSYLVANIA IMMIGRANT

In Lesson 18, page 3, it is stated that William A. C. Bryan of Nephi, Utah, was baptized 29 October, 1889 for his grandfather, John Bryan, his wife being baptized on the same date for Elizabeth Hinkle of Jefferson County, Kentucky, and that John Bryan and Elizabeth Hinkle were sealed 30 October, 1889. John Bryan's death date was given 1814, and Elizabeth Hinkle's as 1821.

At that time nothing was known as to the parentage and ancestry of Elizabeth Hinkle. Since that date, William A. C. Bryan, who passed his 88th birthday on April 5, wrote to his daughter, Mrs. Lula B. Call, 1902 So. 4th East, Salt Lake City, as follows: "I am the son of Charles Hinkle Bryan, born upon a farm bearing his name at Floyd's Fork, near Louisville, Kentucky, December 14, 1807. My father, Charles Hinkle Bryan, was the son of John Bryan and his wife, Elizabeth Hinkle. Grandfather John Bryan was born in North Carolina about the year 1769. He had a brother, Joseph, who was two years older than himself; he had five or six sisters, one of whom was named Rebecca and became the wife of Daniel Boone, the famous frontiersman.

"My grandmother, Elizabeth Hinkle Bryan, was the daughter of Charles Hinkle and his wife, Elizabeth, of North Carolina. Grandfather John Bryan and grandmother Elizabeth Hinkle Bryan had children as follows: Elizabeth born 1798, married David Howell; Joseph born 30 Nov.,1800, married Joan Davis; Alice born 13 Feb., 1805, married Isaac Howell; Charles Hinkle born 14 Dec., 1807, died 14 Jan., 1885, married Maranda Cazier; John born 4 Dec., 1810. Elizabeth and Joseph were born at Bryan's Station and all of the other children were born at Bryan's Farm, Floyd's Fork, near Louisville, Kentucky."

Source of the Above Information. Upon inquiry it was learned that William A.C. Bryan visited, in 1886, his father's sister, Alice (Bryan) Howell, born in 1805. From her and his own father he learned that John Bryan, father of Charles Hinkle Bryan, died when the latter was seven years old, and when he was fourteen his mother died, and he was raised by his grandmother, Elizabeth Hinkle. Elizabeth Hinkle, his grandmother, he was told,was the daughter of Charles Hinkle and Elizabeth of North Carolina.

The Henckel Family Association. In the year of 1910 the first number of the Henkel Memorial was printed. On the title page it was described as a serial publication devoted to collecting and preserving the history of the Rev. Anthony Jacob Henkel, an exiled Lutheran clergyman who came from Germany to Pennsylvania in 1717, one of the founders of his church in America and father of a great and honorable posterity. Another object of the memorial was to collect and preserve the history of his worthy descendants of whatsoever name or creed. It was the organ of the Henkel Memorial Association. Seven issues of this publication were published between then and 1919. A family re-organization was effected in 1925, and a new publication was begun under the name of "The Henckel Family Records." Twelve numbers of this revised publication are in our Library. All of these contain much valuable information regarding the Hinkle family. On page 303 of the Henckel Family Records appears the following:

"Charles Hinkle born about 1741; died before 1790, in North Carolina. Married Elizabeth Johnson, daughter of Casper and Catherine Johnson, sister of his brother Philip's wife. His first land entry in Rowan (now Davidson) County, North Carolina, was in 1775, to the brothers Peter and Charles Hinkle. Casper and Charles, Jr., as heirs of Charles Hinkle deceased, February 27, 1797, sold their interest to their cousin Anthony Hinkle, son of Peter Hinkle deceased. (Moravian Records, volume 3, p. 1329.) December 15, 1779, Charles Hinkle, "sending wagons from North Carolina to Pennsylvania, transportation of goods and mail." "Captain Charles Hinkle." History of the Moravians in North Carolina, Fries, vol. iv, p. 1910, etc. North Carolina Colonial and State Record - Volume xv., p. 453, and Pennsylvania Archives - show such services during the Revolutionary War. United States Pension Records, etc. Children:

1. William Hinkle born, November 23, 1765; baptized, December 2, 1765; died, December in 1767. (St. Michael's Church Records, Germantown.)
2. Casper Hinkle, born in 1762, in Pennsylvania; died in Perry County, Missouri, about 1838-9; married in North Carolina, Pony or Tony. (Deed Book, Rowan County,19: 623, December 30, 1805.)

November 29, 1833, Casper Hinkle, then of Perry County, Missouri, applied for pension as a Revolutionary soldier. Born in Pennsylvania in 1762, a son of Captain Charles Hinkle (living in Rowan County, North Carolina, in 1781). Casper lived in Rowan County during the War. In 1814 he moved to Shelby County, Kentucky, and in 1823 to Perry County, Missouri. Served, September 10 to December 10, 1780, and from December 16, 1780, to March 16, 1781, private North Carolina line under Captain John Sapp. Rode Express between Salisbury and Guilford, 50 miles for six months from about May 15, 1781."

From the foregoing it will be noticed that the daughter, Elizabeth, of Charles and Elizabeth Hinkle, is not mentioned, as the above is an incomplete record of the family. So without the notation just received from William A. C. Bryan the connection could not be found.

The family of Anthony Jacob Henkel, Jr. The home of Charles and Elizabeth Hinkle prior to their removal to North Carolina is shown to have been in Germantown, Pennsylvania, by the following entries from St. Michael's Church at the above place: "William, son of Charles and Elizabeth Henkle, born November 23; baptized December 2, 1765. In December, 1767, died a son of Charles Henkle, aged 2 years." (Records of St. Michael's Church, Germantown, page 50. The Henkel Memorial, pages 134 and 135.)

This Charles was the son of Anthony Jacob Henkle, Jr., of Germantown, the youngest son of the Exile, Anthony Jacob, Jr., was buried in St. Michael's Lutheran Church at Germantown. His tombstone, inscribed in German, states that he died the 21 of Jan., 1751, age 41 years 8 months. See photographs, page 17, Henkel Memorial.

His will dated January 17, 1751, and proved in February of the same year (Will Book I, page 362, City Hall, Philadelphia) names his wife Anna Margareta, and older son, John, as executors. He names "my only daughter, Mary Barbara" and provided for the education of all his children in school and church, also for the partition of his entire estate when the youngest child was ten years of age.

The widow married, prior to July 26, 1753, Martin Groff (now Groves) who joined her in filing settlement of the estate.

The Orphans' Court, Docket Number 4, September 5, 1753, gives "The petition of Anthony Philip, Charles, Henry, Peter, Michael and Benjamin Hinkle, and John Conrad and Barbara his wife, late Barbara Hinkle, a minor, was presented, setting forth that they were all minor children of Anthony Hinkle, late of Germantown, who died in January, 1751, seized and possessed of considerable real estate, and by will did appoint his wife, Anna Margaret, now the wife of Martin Groff, and his oldest son, John Hinkle, as executors, and desiring the court to appoint suitable persons as their guardians." The request was granted and guardians were appointed for those under fourteen years of age, namely, Charles, Peter, Michael, Henry, and Benjamin. John Conrads was appointed guardian for his wife, and Anthony and Philip being upward of fourteen years of age, made choice of William Levering as their guardian. (Henkel Memorial, pages 44 to 51; Henckel Family Records, pages 243-245.)

Anthony Jacob Hinkle, Jr. was 19 years old in 1728, and by the death of the father, a portion of the homestead property passed to him. He was a man of singular piety and was an elder in St. Michael's Lutheran Church, Germantown; was a delegate to the First Lutheran Convention (Synod) in America, in 1748, and yearly thereafter till his death. Martin Groves, who married his widow, died in 1768, 48 years of age, and Anna Margareta, mother of the children of Anthony Jacob Hinkle, Jr., died after 1812 or 1814, tradition says aged 100 years. John Groves, a son of Martin Groves by his first wife, lived at Floyd's Fork, Jefferson County, Kentucky, the very place where Charles Hinkle Bryan was born.

Rev. Anthony Jacob Henkel. In the year 1812, Solomon Henkel and his brother, Rev. Ambrose Henkel, became acquainted with Barbara, only daughter of Anthony Jacob Henkel, Jr., and sister of Charles Hinkle. At that date she had in her possession the diary of the exile minister, Rev. Anthony Jacob, Sr. "Among the things the brothers learned from her was that her grandfather was of German nobility, a court preacher, who incurring the displeasure of his sovereign by preaching against the profligacy of the court, was compelled to quit the realm, and on that account came to America, and that he was a lineal discendant of Dr. Johann Henkel of the Reformation." She had in her possession some of the table silverware of her grandparents, and generously gave the brothers a betrothal spoon, still in possession of their descendants. "It bears the royal stamp and a coat of arms--and the date, 1685."

Strangely this Lutheran minister, the first regularly ordained one in Pennsylvania, was for a long time not known by his first given name. Many of the older histories spoke of him as Rev. Gerhard Henkel, confusing him with his son of that name. But early in 1718 Anthony Henkel and his son-in-law, Valentine Geiger, each bought land in New Hanover. In 1723 he was put in jail for marrying a couple, he not being naturalized. This point seems not clearly defined by law at that time. His name appears on petitions in 1723 and 1728. The will of Anthony Jacob Henkel, "of Hanover township, in this county of Philadelphia, in the province of Pennsylvania, being sick and weak in body," was made nuncupatively, Aug. 12, 1728, bequeathing to his wife, Maria Elizabeth; his two youngest sons John Justus and Anthony Jacob his plantation and 250 acres in New Hanover township; to the testator's five other children, namely, Gerhart Anthony, George Rudolphus, Johanna Fredrika, Maria Elisabeth and Maria Catharine. Proved Aug. 17, 1728, and administration granted to the widow on Sept. 14. Two witnesses testified that on Aug. 12 the testator fell from

his horse on the road from Philadelphia to his house in New Hanover township, which disabled him, and he was carried to a house where he was lying very ill when he dictated this will. (The Henkel Memorial, pp. 10-12.)

Search for His Ancestry in Germany. In 1912, Carl R. Hinkle, of Benton, Wis., made an extended tour in the south and east to secure information of his family. In his search in St. Michael's graveyard, in Germantown, Carl was so fortunate as to find the grave of the immigrant mother, Maria Elisabeth Henkel, wife of the Exile, and also of Anthony, Jr., from both of whom he descended. He proposed that a monument be erected, and out of this grew the publication of the Henkel Memorial. Anthony Jacob had disposed of the old home in New Hanover in 1739, and purchased a farm about a mile west of Germantown at Mt. Airy. Later the grave of his mother was opened, and buried beneath her in the same grave was found the skeleton of the emigrant Pastor. His widow died in 1744, aged 73 years.

The diary offered the best clue as to his European origin, but it cannot now be located. "The diary may have long since been destroyed, but if in existence it would probably give exact data of the early life of our ancestor and something of his family which would supply missing links necessary to complete their interesting history." With these words closed the Henkel Memorial in April, 1919.

In Nov., 1924, Mr. Burt Brown Barker, President of the Henckel Family Association, made a ten day investigation in Germany, following the few clues at hand, without any result. He then reasoned that since Anthony Jacob Henkel was a Lutheran Minister he had probably been given a liberal education, so he inquired and learned that the strongest Lutheran college in that district at that early day was at Giessen. Accompanied by an interpreter he called at the Library of the University at Giessen, and examined a list of the students from 1675 to 1692, a printed catalogue. In the index his eye caught the name "Henckel." "At once," he writes, "my eye fell of the following: 'Antonius Jacobus Henckel, Mehrenberg.' I called to Dr. Lehnert immediately and pointed to the name. He said he could produce the original signature of that student made the day he entered the university in 1688." He soon returned with the book, "and for the first time I saw the signature of my ancestor. I must admit that I was excited, for I felt that the long sought for clew had been found at last. I made a tracing of the signature--Antonius Jacobus Henckel, Mehrenberg." (Henckel Family Records, p. 13.) He had matriculated May 5, 1688.

The Parish Register of Mehrenberg. Since he had registered at the University as from Mehrenberg, they went by train to Weilburg, the nearest station, and walked about an hour and a quarter in the mountains. The pastor at Mehrenberg (or Merenberg) shook his head, saying he had never heard the name of Henckel, but said that the early records of the church were kept in the neighboring village called Allendorf. The pastor at Allendorf received them cordially and at once became interested in the search, and invited them into his study where the records were soon produced. They began in 1644, previous ones having been destroyed in the Thirty Years War.

"We had Pastor Schmidt get out these records and turn to the entry of baptisms. We realized this as a critical time filled with great hope. I figured that if he matriculated at about twenty years of age, he must have been born about 1668, but to be certain I asked them to begin the search in the year 1660. The record was placed on an improvised stand high enough that all standing could see to read it. Pastor Schmidt stood immediately in front of the book, with Herr Fischer, my interpreter, at his side, so that he could also see the entries of record, while I stood behind both peering over their shoulders. All the records were in German script, many of the forms being antiquated and obsolete. Pastor Schmidt was, however, very well versed with such, and thus read the record fairly easily. I asked him to read off each name aloud, as I was most anxious that no record should be overlooked. Thus we all examined each name down the page, as Pastor Schmidt called it off. We finished the year 1660, but found no Henckel; the year 1661 passed with the same result; this went on in the years 1662-3-4 and 5, and not a single Henckel family appeared of record.***Then we went into the year 1666, and I began to grow nervous as we went on--then came 1667, but strange as it may seem, I sat down and did not further examine the records.***They had not proceeded far into the year when in excitement Pastor Schmidt called out 'Henckel.' I was on my feet in an instant, but almost before I was conscious of what was happening the pastor's eyes had scanned the record and in greatest disappointment he exclaimed, 'Ach eine Tochter,' 'Oh! a little daughter!' He was greatly chagrined, as he appeared to be as excited over the search as we were.

A Thrilling Discovery. "Thereupon I told them to search no further in the year 1667, but to turn at once to 1668. I was now most anxious, as this was the year I had hoped to find as the birth of my ancestor. So slowly and carefully we began again to search the records. Each name was carefully examined and called aloud, the pastor having a magnifying glass which he used in every case where there was any uncertainty as to the writing. Thus we went through January, February, March,

April; May revealed nothing; June passed with no record of a Henckel, as did also July and August. September was examined most carefully, but still no such record was found. Then we started on October, and as the pages were leaved over carefully, and day after day slipped by with no favorable entry, I realized that only about two months were left of the year; but while I was turning these unhappy thoughts over in my mind, Pastor Schmidt suddenly cried out, 'Henckel,' and before I could collect my thoughts he fairly screamed 'ein sohn,' 'a son,' and almost in the same breath and in wild excitement read off 'Anthonius Jacobus.'

"I was speechless, but all I could do was look at the record where the pastor had his finger. For he was speaking to me in a most excited manner in the German language not one word of which I understood. My interpreter chiming in, they engaged in a most exciting dialogue in German-- all unintelligible to me. As I stood there trying to realize what had happened, the wife of Pastor Schmidt came into the room to ascertain the cause of the great excitement. She joined her husband and my interpreter, both of whom were so beside themselves, that they had entirely forgotten that I did not understand German.*** Meanwhile Pastor Schmidt, after explaining something to my interpreter, had darted from the room. The pastor's son, a boy about sixteen years of age, entered the room. After speaking to his mother, her son went to the record and read it. After doing so, he returned to me and in very fair English explained that the record gave the names of the parents of my ancestor, told that his father was a teacher in Merenberg; and that Pastor Schmidt had a history of Merenberg which he had gone to get with the hope that it would tell something more of the father of my ancestor."

Then Pastor Schmidt burst into the room, and read what he had found, and the interpreter explained that they had found a note about the father in the history. "The great object of my puzzling search was at last revealed, and not only had the record of Anthony Jacob been found, but further data of both his father and mother. To say that I was pleased was putting it mildly.*** Then we went through the records and located the baptismal records of all the children--five sons and one daughter, Anthony Jacob being the oldest son."

Vital Facts and Further Clues. The first baptism entry, as translated, read: "1667. 19 April: Mr. Georg Henckel, schoolmaster and Eulalia his wife presented for baptism a little daughter called Elisabetha Catherina. Godfathers and godmothers: Anna Elisabetha, wife of Mr. Georg Henckel, pastor at Langenheim, and Catharina, wife of Mr. Johannes Perchan, pastor at Weilborg, and Mr. Othmar Dantzer his father-in-law from Steinberg." "Thus we learned that the father was George Henckel, the schoolmaster in Merenberg, the mother was Eulalia Dantzer Henckel, and that the father of the wife (and mother) was Othmar Dantzer of Steinberg."

The second entry, translated: "1668. 27 Oct. George Henckel schoolmaster at Merenberg and Eulalia his wife presented for baptism a little son called Anthonius Jacobus. Godfathers and godmothers: Georg Anthonius Reinhardi, pastor, Jacob Henckel his brother, and Anna Maria daughter of Mr. Othmar Dantzer of Steinberg." "Thus we learned that George Henckel the father had a brother Jacob Henckel and that Eulalia the motner had a sister Anna Maria."

In the third entry the mother is called Anna Eulalia, and Agnesa Catharina, wife of Joh. Philipp Dantzer, pastor of Selters, is a sponsor. He was doubtless a brother of the mother. Mr. John Konrad Dantzer, brother-in-law, was a sponsor in 1674. The final record showed the father dead by that date. "1678. 17 July. Anna Eulalia, widow of Mr. George Henckel of Mernberg, presented for baptism a little son called Philipp Conrad." Herr Johann Conrad Dantzer her brother, was a sponsor.

A Sketch of George Henckel. Pastor Schmidt then referred him to the history, "The Ruins of Mehrenberg and its Rulers," printed in 1819. In sketching the schoolmasters it said: "4) Mr. George Henckel from Steinmark in the District of Darmstadt, an honest and a brave schoolmaster. His monument is still standing in marble in the church yard of Merenberg. It was erected for him by his wife. He was born in 1635, became a schoolmaster in 1662, married Eulalia Dantzer from Steinmark in 1666. He had five sons and one daughter. One of the sons studied theology, and became a pastor in the Palatinate; another one went into the war; and another one became a baker in the town of his father. His age was 43 years.

"5) His brother-in-law, Mr. Dantzer; but he soon afterwards got a position in his home town." (pp.68, 69.)

A search in the old Merenborg cemetery failed to show any monument preserved of George Henckel.

The Marriage of George Henckel. Back at Giessen University, under date of July 25, 1650, was found an entry that one George Henckel had matriculated in the fourth class (student between 13 and 15), as from Allendorf ad Lumbda. This

latter place was near Giessen. On visiting it they learned that the earlier records had been destroyed by a fire in the church, and the earliest remaining book was dated 1744, over 100 years too late. Steinmark could not be located in any atlas, but a professor informed them that this was the old name for the village of Steinberg, a suburb of Giessen. The records of Steinberg were kept at the adjoining village of Watzenborn. The pastor produced the earliest record, beginning about 1750, and said there was none earlier. The case looked hopeless, but when a young schoolmaster of the village was sent for he insisted that there were two earlier books going back to about 1624, which had been saved by the priests during the Thirty Years War, by hiding them in their gowns, so that the soldiers could not see them. A thorough search was made but no records could be found. Yet the schoolmaster explained that he himself had searched these missing books. The custodian of the records before the arrival of the present pastor was sought out, and charged with the loss of the records, but he was an old man and had no memory regarding them. They asked if he had ever given anyone access to them. Finally by the aid of his wife he recollected having let another schoolmaster examine them; and when they visited him and demanded the records they were produced. Sure enough, under 1666 was the marriage of George Henckel and Anna Eulalia Dentzer!

The Dentzer Family. The records of Steinberg were searched from 1624 to 1717, and these entries were found:

"1626, Nov. 6th. Othmar Dentzer was publicly churched with the daughter of the pastor of Steinbach."

"1628, Jan. 27th, the little son of Othmar Dentzer, called Heinrich Ludwig, baptized. Sponsors: Ludwig Wagner at present pastor at Steinbach, the wife of Alexander Orthen, and Simon Dentzer."

In 1636 the wife of Othmar Dentzer's brother Simon from Marburg was a sponsor. In 1648 Ursula the daughter of Othmar's brother from Marburg was sponsor.

"1666, on May the 2d, Mr. George Henckel, preceptor at Mahrenberg, near Weilberg, was married to Anna Eulalia, daughter of Othmar Dentzer."

"1700, on March 11th, Anna Eulalia, widow of Mr. George Henckel, was buried--60 years of age."

No baptism of Anna Eulalia was found, for there were no baptisms recorded or preserved between 1632 and 1642.

"1676, August 25th, Othmar Dentzer, senior member of the church and Assistant Judge, 81 years old, was brought to earth and buried in a Christian manner."

"1676, November 5th, Loysa Dentzer, wife of Othmar Dentzer, died."

Since Othmar Dentzer married, in 1626, the daughter of the pastor of Steinberg, a study showed that Ludwig Wagner was the pastor from 1620 to 1633. A sketch of his life was found, showing he was a son of Emmerich Wagner; that he had matriculated in Marburg University in the lower division in 1587 (indicating he was born about 1572); he was Pastor of Ranisch-Holzhausen in Hessen-Kassel, 1605-1619, at Steinberg in Hessen-Darmstadt, 1620 till his death in 1633.

Othmar Dentzer had a brother, Simon Dentzer, living at Marburg, as shown by the baptism records, and his son Nicolaus Dentzer of Marburg matriculated at Giessen Oct. 19, 1659, and later became a pastor in the Palatinate. Another brother of Othmar was John Conradt Dentzer, a student of theology. Othmar's three sons all studied theology at Giessen and became pastors.

The Marriage of Rev. Anthony Jacob Henckel. Another search of the records at Giessen showed that on January 16, 1692, Anthony Jacob Henckel of Mehrenberg, Nassau, passed creditably the examinations in Theology. He was ordained a Lutheran Pastor at Eschelbronn, Feb. 28, 1692. His first child, Johann Nicolaus, was baptized there Feb. 18, 1693, the only godparent being "Nicolaus Dentzer, the learned head pastor to Kirchain in the district of Hesse." The mother of the child was Maria Elisabetha. Following this obvious clue of the only sponsor of a first born child, at Kirchian was found this entry: "1692, April 25th. Mr. Antonius Jacobus Henckel, pastor of Eschelbronn has been married." No wife was named. The next step was to ascertain if Nicholas Dentzer had a daughter Maria Elisabeth. Tracing his history it was found he was pastor of Birkenau 1670-1690; and that there, May 26, 1672, "Maria Elisabeth, daughter of Nicolaus Dentzer, pastor of this village, and Barbara Catharine, his beloved wife, was baptized at Birkenau, Odenwald." The sponsor was Maria Elisabetha, sister of the mother, then in the service of their young nobleman.

The wife of Pastor Henckel died in Germantown, Philadelphia, Jan. 23, 1744, aged 73 years. She would be 19 years and 11 months at her marriage. Her brother, Craft Rudolph Dentzer, was godfather of the sixth child of Anthony Jacob Henckel; and Anna Ursula, her sister, was a godmother to his seventh child. Hence it is clear that Maria Elisabeth Dentzer was the wife of Pastor Henckel, and his second cousin; for Simon, father of Nicolaus Dentzer, and Othmar, father of the mother of Anthony Jacob, were brothers. At Marburg, also, was found the marriage of

Nicolaus Dentzer, son of Simon, and Barbara Catherine Giebel, daughter of Heinrich, Nov. 6, 1665.

The Birth Record of Anthony Jacob Henckel, Jr. Following the record of Anthony Jacob Henckel in Germany it was learned that he was Pfarrer at Daudenzell, 1695-1714; where ten of his twelve children were born, including the one who was the direct ancestor of William A. C. Bryan. He was listed in the Daudenzell Register as Jacob Anthony, born July 9, 1709; baptized July 11, 1709.

Assignment. After studying this lesson, make out a pedigree chart showing seventeen ancestors of Elizabeth Hinkle, wife of John Bryan. Cite your authority for each connection listed on the chart.

METHODS OF TRACING PEDIGREES

LESSON 26 - GERMAN AND SWISS IMMIGRANTS

Rupp's 30,000 Immigrants. In the year 1856 Professor I. Daniel Rupp published "A collection of upwards of 30,000 names of German, Swiss, Dutch, French and other immigrants in Pennsylvania, from 1727 to 1776, with a statement of the name of ships, whence they sailed, and the date of their arrival in Philadelphia." The book contained lists of names of great value in genealogical research, but no index. Later and revised editions of Rupp's publication have been issued. In 1931 an index was printed.

There are criticisms against the work. In not one case did he reproduce the lists exactly as he found them in the original, but radically changed the lists in everything that allowed of change, as the headings, the arrangement of the names, and the spelling of the names. Secondly he misread hundreds of the names; names of ships are misread or omitted, names of captains were also misread and misprinted; more than one list of passengers are occasionally merged into one. Instead of following the order and arrangement of names as given on the original lists, he arranged them, apparently without any order of plan, despite the fact that the order of the names was of great significant importance. In many cases the Palatines came over in colonies with their leader at the head of the list. In literally hundreds of cases he failed to decipher the names correctly and in other cases has substituted modern spelling for many of these early names. Consequently it is found that Rupp's lists are sadly defective and imperfect.

Pennsylvania German Pioneers. To remedy this situation, the Pennsylvania German Society published, in 1934, in three volumes, these lists in corrected form under the title "Pennsylvania German Pioneers," a publication of the original lists of arrivals in the Port of Philadelphia from 1727 to 1808. It presents all of the lists that are now in existence, in full, without any change or abbreviation. There are 324 of such lists covering the period 1727 to 1775, and 182 from 1785 to 1808. Names in greater accuracy are printed in the exact order in which they appear in the original, so that the printed book offers an exact transcript of the lists, with emphasis on the proper decipherment of the names of the passengers. Morever, in volume 2, all the lists of signatures are reproduced in fac-simile, which will enable the student who can read the German script to test the accuracy of the reproduced spelling.

Value of These Lists. Of all the American colonies, in Pennsylvania alone were such passenger lists made. "In order to procure settlers for his land, Penn visited the Rhine provinces, whose once peaceful valleys, thriving fields and vine-clad hills had become the hunting ground of political and religious fanatics. Personally and through agents Penn disseminated the news of his acquisition and invited the Rhinelanders, the suffering Palatines, to help him found a State in which religious and civil liberty would prevail. Beginning with the Germantown settlement in 1683 under the leadership of Pastorius up to the revolution and the dawn of the 19th century, a large-scale immigration followed which spread not only through Pennsylvania, but into the South and the new West, influencing every phase of American life."

As this immigration of Germans into Pennsylvania increased, it became a matter of concern to the governing Englishmen, who feared that this influx of foreigners speaking a foreign language and accustomed to a different form of government, would disrupt the colony. Therefore, in 1727, the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania passed a law requiring all continentals who arrived at Phailadelphia to take oaths of allegiance to the British Crown. Two years later they were also required to take oaths of abjuration and fidelity to the proprietor and the laws of the province. The original lists of those subscribing to these oaths, with the pioneers' signatures, are still in the possession of the State of Pennsylvania. These lists form the basis of the genealogical antecedents of the hundreds of thousands of Americans who have descended from the first arrivals. There were three lists: those kept by the captains of ships, the lists of the signers of the oath of allegiance, and of the signers of the oath of adjuration. The captains' lists were prepared carelessly and without uniformity. Few gave complete lists of names and occupations of the passengers, and the places of their origin. Many were lost. The oath of allegiance lists were incomplete, containing only the signatures of the adult males who were well on the day they had to sign their names, but the lists of the signers of the oath of abjuration were preserved in bound books and in their complete state. These lists are printed in the above-mentioned volumes for the first time.

It is said that about three hundred family associations tracing their ancestry to the Pennsylvania-German pioneers of Pennsylvania meet annually in that state. It will be of great assistance to members of these families to be able to fix precisely the spelling of the names of their ancestors, the ship carrying them across the sea, and the date of their arrival in the port of Philadelphia.

Quality of the Pennsylvania German Pioneers. "These ancestors of ours were more than mere immigrants in the everyday sense of the word. They were even more than refugees from a beloved and despoiled homeland. They were pioneers in that they came not to a ready-made republic of opportunity but to a virgin land inhabited by savages. They blazed the trail that helped to transform that land into the America of today, built our institutions and moulded American character. Many were men of eminence in the fatherland; others came up from the penury and virtual slavery of the redemption system. Together they worked and won, together they fought America's battles and led in public service, industry, science, education, invention and in that art of agriculture which is the very foundation of our national wealth and of human progress." (Pennsylvania German Pioneers, p.x.)

Use of the Volumes. Practical use of these volumes will be shown by the following example: In Volume 3 occurs the index of pioneers. If we are searching for an immigrant by the name of Zundel, we find; "Zundel, Johann George," and following his name reference to Volume 1, page 727. In this volume and page we find that his name occurs among those comprising "List 276 C," dated at the Court House, Philadelphia, ye 13th of October 1769. "The Foreigners whose Names are hereunder written, imported in the Ship Minerva, Captain Thomas Arnott, from Rotterdam, but last from Portsmouth, did this day take & subscribe the usual Qualifications." Turning now to Volume 2 we find the actual signatures of those whose names are grouped in this list, "276 C," on pages 839 and 840. The signature of Johann Georg Zundel appears on page 839, which should be of direct interest to all his numerous descendants in the Church.

Other Helpful Volumes. Those descended of Pennsylvania Germans should familiarize themselves also with such volumes as "The Pennsylvania German" by Jesse L. Rosenberger, "German and Swiss Settlements of Pennsylvania" by Kuhns, and "Lists of Swiss Emigrants in the Eighteenth Century to the American Colonies" in two volumes by Faust and Brumbaugh. These last are reprinted from entries found in the Swiss archives, and are of great value in establishing the Swiss origin of many families who later settled in Pennsylvania.

Swiss Home of Martin Dällenbach. Among the Palatines who came to New York in the year 1710 and settled along the Hudson River was Martin Dällenbach. In the state archives of Bern was found the following paper relating to him:

Dällenbach

1732, May 12. Trachselwald, Amtsrechnung

Martin Dällenbach of Lauperswil has emigrated to America and resides in Schaggarill. He commissions his brother, Johannes Dällenbach, who has settled in Zweibrücken, to withdraw the property which he has in this country, amounting to 13 crowns, 10 btz., from which 10 percent emigration tax is deducted.

(The Dällenbach family is widely represented in the district of Trachselbach. The name is sometimes written Tellenbach.)

(List of Swiss Emigrants in the Eighteenth Century to the American Colonies, p.41.)

At the same time Martin waives his rights as a citizen of Bern. The authorities agree to this if the town of Lauperswil also agree. The constable of Trachselwald is authorized to deduct from this money the lawful fee.

The brother Johannes, who gave up his citizenship at Lauperswil and became a citizen at Zweibrücken, Germany, pays the same constable 13 crowns removal fee.

Research in Switzerland. Following this obvious clue, research was conducted through the State Archivist at Bern, Switzerland, and the further following items were obtained. The Dallenbachs or Tellenbachs have been settled near Bern for at least 600 years. Lauperswil lies in this same section.

The earliest entry of the name is in 1369, relating to one Cuntz Tellenbach, a tenant in the parish of Biglen, and also owner of land himself. There are numerous entries from then until the entry which follows:

1698, Oct. 15. Hans Dallenbach of Lauperswil is 20 years old and lives with his mother, Anna Barbara Zerlin, and a younger brother, Martin Dällenbach, at Gollheim in Nassau, Germany. The given name of the father is not mentioned. Now a certain farm is bequeathed them in their father's village of Lauperswil, which is administered by this parish. Upon request, the authorities permit the oldest son Hans to go to Gollheim to obtain his share of this inheritance. But he must surrender his citizenship in Lauperswil and in the Canton of Bern.

The share of the son, Martin, a minor, shall remain under the supervision of the parish until he has reached his majority. He is then to decide whether he wants to surrender his citizenship.

A Bill of the Court of Trachselwald, dated 1717/8 shows that Johannes Tellenbach of Lauperswil pays on 150 pounds the removal fee of 15 pounds for his brother Hans.

An inventory dated 1653 mentions Christen Dillenbeck of Lauperswil. He may have been the father or grandfather of Martin and his brothers.
Hence, to trace this line further in Switzerland, a search must be made in the Lauperswil Parish Register, in the same manner as was done on the Henckel family in Lesson 25.

Among the New York Palatines. Martin Dallenbach came with the Palatines to New York in 1710, with his mother. The "New York Subsistence Lists" contain this entry:
"Dillebachin,Barbara & son Martin 2-0, 2-1."(Early Palatine Emigration,p.284.)

Interpreted this means that in 1710 there were two in family over 10, none under 10; but in 1712 there were still two adults, but also a child under 10.

In return for their passage fare and support for those first years the Palatines were put to work making tar and naval stores for the British Navy. Disappointed at not obtaining better lands, and dissatisfied with tar-making, many wished to remove to more fertile districts, but Governor Hunter of New York sent troops and compelled them to submit and remain. Three hundred Palatines cheerfully enlisted in the expedition for the conquest of Canada under Col. Nicholson, glad to escape their hated toil. They were bitterly disappointed when the expedition ended unsuccessfully. On their return they found their families almost starved. Among these volunteers were Martin Dillebeck, Henrick Sex and Philip Theis.

Very likely Martin married after his return, for in the record of baptisms kept by Rev. Joshua Kocherthal of St. Paul's Lutheran Church at West Camp, N. Y., we find this entry:
"Anna Margretha, born 1 Aug., 1712, bap. 3 Aug., 1712; parents Jerg Martin and Sara Catharina Dillenbach. Sponsors: Jacob Lüscher and Anna Margretha Baumann." (Olde Ulster 3:123.)

Evidently the mother died that same year; for this entry is found among the marriages:
"Feb. 24, 1713. Joerg Martin Dillenbach, widower, and Anna Elisabetha Castelmann, daughter of Johann Dietrich Castelmann." (Book of Names,p.44.)

Settlement in the Schoharie Valley. There is preserved in the Documentary History of New York, Vol. III:707-714, a touching appeal called "Grievances and Oppressions of the Palatines, 1720." It relates that when the Palatines, in Sept., 1712, were deprived of further assistance from the Governor, some obtained permission from the Indians to settle upon their lands in the Schoharie district. In two weeks time they had cleared a way, 15 miles long, through the woods. Fifty families were immediately sent to Schoharie. Hearing of their removal the Governor ordered them not to settle upon these lands under pain of being declared rebels. But the Palatines refused to leave. In March the remainder of the people traveled for two weeks in sledges through snow three feet deep, in cold and hunger, to Schoharie. They solicited and obtained more land from the Indians.

"At the first settlement of this land the misery of those poor and almost famished Creatures underwent were incredible, and had it not been for the Charity of the Indians who shew'd them where to gather some eatable roots and herbs must inevitably have perish'd, every soul of them. *** They continued about one year on this land, built small houses and huts and made other improvements thereon under the most grievous hardships and dayly hazard of their lives from the french and Indian Ennemys."

When Ulrich Simmendinger made his list of Palatine families in 1717, he showed Martin Dielenbach with wife and 2 children living at "New Cassel" or Gerlachsdorf in the Schoharie Valley. There a number of his children were born.

The Stone Arabia Patent. In March, 1722 Martin's name appears with those of a number of Palatines who petitioned the Governor of New York for permission to purchase land of the Indians in the Mohawk Valley. On May 10, 1723 he signed the Indian Deed whereby they purchased for £300 worth of Indian goods, 12,700 acres, about two or three miles north of the Mohawk River. On Oct. 19, 1723 the Stone Arabia Patent was issued to 27 persons, among them Martin Dillenbach and Diedrick Casselmann. In the first division of the Patent land, Mardan Dillenbeck took lots 10 and 19. In the second division he drew lots 1 and 2, and Hans Deterick Casselmann lots 23 and 39. (History of Montgomery and Fulton Counties, p. 35.) This settlement later developed

into Palatine Bridge and the town of Palatine. Martin was a member of the Lutheran Church, first at Schoharie and then at Stone Arabia, and on May 29, 1732 he was among the group to whom the deed to the Lutheran Church at the latter place was given.

The Somers Register. Rev. Peter Nicholas Somers came to America in 1743 and was pastor in the Schoharie and Mohawk Valleys until 1751. He made a record of the families then at Stone Arabia. This is printed in "The Book of Names." Included is the family of Martin and Elisabet Dillenbach, showing that they had a son Christian Dillenbach, among others, and his wife was named Anna Marie. (Book of Names, p. 61.)

Stone Arabia Lutheran Church Records. A copy of these is found in the Library of the N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Society. Entries transcribed from them show that the full name of this son of Martin was John Christian, and that the maiden name of his wife was Six. John Christian Dillenbach was 35 years old in 1753; hence he was born in Gerlachsdorf, Schoharie Valley in 1718. He was installed an Elder of the Stone Arabia Church by Pastor Somers June 4, 1749. In 1767, Anna Maria, wife of Christian, was assigned the portion of Martin Dillenbach, Sr., in the undivided land in the Patent. She gave it, in 1786, to her three married daughters, granddaughters of Martin, Sr. (Dallenbachs in America, p. 5) Among other children they had a son Christian, Jr.

The entries below are from the Stone Arabia Lutheran Records:

Baptisms:

Geburts	Pater & Muter	Kindes Nahme	Gezeugen
MDCCLI d. 6 Dec.	Joh. Christian Tillenbach c. ux. Anna Maria gebohrne Sixin	Elisabetha	Elisabetha Tillenbachin
1771 Jany 13	Christian Dillenbach, Jr. Margaretha conjux	Christian	Christian Dillenbach Senior & ux.
1773	Christian Dillenbach, jun. Margaretha, ux.	Peter	Peter Warmuth Elisabetha Dillenbach

Marriages:

1770, Aug. 9 Christian Dillenbach & Anna Margaretha Warmuthin.

War and the Separation of Families. Perhaps in no section of the nothern colonies were the loyalists so numerous and influential at the beginning of the Revolution as along the Mohawk Valley. The family of the noted Sir William Johnson had many retainers here and wielded a powerful sway. Families divided and took opposite sides. Some grandsons of Martin Dillenbach were prominent leaders of the patriot troops. The family of John Christian favored the royal cause, and at least four of his sons marched away with Sir John Johnson when he led the loyalists on a march through the great northern forest into Canada. In imminent danger of starvation for nineteen days they threaded the wilderness to Montreal. Here Sir John was commissioned to organize two battalions from his Tory followers for service with the English. One of these was the King's Royal Regiment of New York. Canadian records show that Christian Dillebough or Tillebough, Martin Dillebach or Tillibough, Balthis Dellabough and John Delabough served in it, and when the regiment was disbanded in 1784, these soldiers remained in Canada. They were shortly joined by their families, from whom in many cases they had been separated for years, and who made the weary journey, through the deep snow, in some cases, and the unbroken forest. The ex-soldiers and their families had to remain in barracks for the winter; then each soldier was given an allotment of land, and supplies and equipment to begin all over again the hard struggle of carving a home from the forest.

Christian Dillebough of the R. R. N. Y. settled in the E. District Matilda, and Christian Tillebough, Jr., in Williamsburg. (Pringle: Lunenberg and the Old Eastern District, p. 393.) Peter Delebough or Tillebough was granted 200 acres of land in Williamsburg, about 1794, as "the son of a soldier." In another entry of the "Land Board of Lunenburgh" he is called "son of Christian." The law provided for children of soldiers receiving 200 acres of land upon their coming of age. This Peter was the Peter, son of Christian, Jr., baptized in Stone Arabia, Jan. 13, 1773.

The Ontario Archives. At Toronto, Ontario, are kept many valuable land and census records of early Loyalist families. An application to the "Ontario Archives" at Toronto brough a response containing these and other entries:

"Under an Order-in-Council, dated 7th June, 1831, Nicholas Dilabough, of the township of Montague, was allowed 200 acres of land as a son of Christian Dilabough, Senior, an United Empire Loyalist.*** The Census of the township of Montague, dated 28th March, 1820, gives: 'Nickelos Dilbough, 2 men, 2 women, 2 boys and 3 girls, total 9.' The Census of the township of Montague for 1821: 'Nickelos Tilebough, 1 man, 1 woman, 2 boys and 3 girls, total 7. Christian Tilabough, 1 man, 1 woman,

Total 2.' Census of the township of Montague for 1824: 'Nicholas Dillibough, 2 males under 16 years of age, 4 females under 16, 1 male over 16, 1 female over 16, total 8.'"

It would seem from this that in 1820 Nicholas had living with hom both his father, Christian, and the latter's wife; but they are shown separately in 1821.

Endowment House Baptisms. Julia Ann Dillabaugh, a daughter of this Nicholas Dillabaugh, was born in St. Lawrence Co., New York, June 20, 1817. She married Henry Zufelt and became the mother of sixteen children, the eldest of whom, Louisa Zufelt, was my grandmother, and the wife of Bishop Eli Bennett. On Nov. 16, 1870, Julia Ann Dillabaugh Zufelt and her eldest living son, Harmon Jeremiah Zufelt, were baptized in the Endowment House for the following of their kindred:

Book B:289:

Name of Dead	Date and Place of Birth	Proxy	Relationship
Nicholas Dilabough,	b.Feb. 1791, New York State	Harmon Jeremiah Zufelt	Grandson
Frederick Swatfiger,	b. Germany	"	Gt.Grandson
Peter Dilabaugh,	b.	"	Grandnephew
John Dilabaugh,	b.	"	"
Christon Delabaugh,	b.	"	"
Grandfather Dilabaugh,	b. Germany	"	Gt.Grandson
Grandmother Dilabaugh,	b. "	Julia Ann Dilabaugh Zufelt	Granddaughter
Elizabeth Swatfiger,	b. New York State	"	"

Then on June 26, 1872, after her mother's death, they went again.

Book C:367-368:

Elizabeth Dillabaugh,	b. 14 Mar.1790, Canada	Julia Ann Dillabaugh Zufelt	Daughter
Luey Swatfiger		Harmon Jeremiah Zufelt	Gt Grand Nep.
Augustin Swatfiger		"	"
Jacob Swatfiger		"	"
Samuel Swatfiger		"	"

The next day they performed the following sealings:

Book H:191-192:

Nicholas Dillabaugh, b. 1791, Canada
Elizabeth Swatfiger, b. 16 Mar. 1790, Williamsburg, U. Canada.

Gt. Grandfather Dillabaugh	Frederick Swatfiger
Grandmother Dillabaugh, his wife	Elizabeth Zufelt
Augustine Swatfiger	Samuel Swatfiger
Catherine Rosenberg	Margaret, his wife

The Schwerdfeger Family. Thus we have traced the Dallenbach family from Lauperswil, Bern, Switzerland, from Martin, the emigrant, through his son John Christian, his son Christian, Jr., the loyalist solider who settled in Canada, his son Nicholas, and the daughter who has hundreds of descendants in the Church today. From the above it is also clear that her mother was Elizabeth Swatfiger, daughter of Frederick Swatfiger, and that Frederick had brothers Luey, (Prob. Louis), Augustine, Jacob and Samuel. Elizabeth Zufelt, wife of Frederick, proves to be the daughter of Adam Zufelt and Neeltje Freer mentioned in a previous lesson; hence descended from the DeWitts, Freers, Tietsoorts, Swarts, Vandenburgs, etc.

"The Schwerdtfeger family of Germany have been prominent since the days of Barbarossa, the 'Red-Bearded King' of Germany in the tenth century, who knighted a member of the family in token of gratitude for saving the life of the king.***The family bore arms, and are in possession of family estates and titles in Germany. The family were seated in Hamburg, and were high in official life. The American ancestor came to Canada, where he lived, founded a family, and died." (Hudson and Mohawk Valleys, III:1295.) This evidently represents a tradition in that branch of the family that returned from Canada and settled in Schenectady.

The actual progenitor was Rev. John William Samuel Schwerdfeger, who, as appears in a paper written by superintendent Lerchen, was raised as a poor orphan at Neustadt an der Aisch, Mittelfrancken, Bavaria, and after six years was dismissed with the advice to become a scrivener. Nevertheless he attended the University of Erlangen, studying theology for half a year. At the age of twenty-three or twenty-four he became a prey of the Redemptioners and was brought to Maryland at the close of 1753 or the beginning of 1754. The captain of the ship might have sold him into servitude for a period of years to pay for his passage, but the report that he was a theological student reached York, Pa., and Lutherans there bought him free from his passage debt, and he became the preacher at York, being ordained by certain pastors not in official standing. In 1758 he became pastor of the Earl Town Lutheran Congregation at New Holland, Pa., where a new and substantial church was built of stone. Prior to Oct. 19, 1760 he married the daughter of one of the Elders of the Lancaster congregation. The Records of the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium in Pennsylvania show that at a Preacher's Conference in June, 1762, "the testimonial of Mr. John William Samuel Schwerdtfeger from his native country was openly read, also the

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examination certificate of his eligibility for the office of preacher, which Dr. Wrangel and Mr. M. Gerock had given him in writing. Thereupon his reception into our fellowship was approved by all the preachers present." From 1763-1768 he was pastor at Fredericktown, Md.; when he resigned in order to make a journey to his native country, Germany. In 1770 he appears for a time to have been in charge of the congregation in Reading. In 1772 to 1773 he was at Limetown, Pa. By June of the last year he was without a congregation, and had a wife and five children. Some time between 1774 and 1777 Pastor Schwerdfeger was settled as the Pastor of the Gilead Evangelical Lutheran Congregation at Center Brunswick, New York. He lived at Feilstown, now Elizabethtown.

In the records kept by him in his own hand at Center Brunswick we have these entries:

Parents	Child & Date of Birth	Date of Baptism	Sponsors
Joh, Augustin Schwerdfeger Catharina n: Rosenberger	John Augustinus nat: 1780, 19 July	1780,30 July	Petrus Rosenberger & ux ej. Anna
Joseph Bruster ux ej Anna	Joseph nat: 1786, 22 Octbr.	1786, 22 Decbr:	Friederich Schwerdfeger & Eliesabeth Zufeld
Friederich Schwerdfeger ux. ej. Eliesabeth	Adam nat:1789, 16 Martii	1789, 18 Martii	Samuel Schwerdfeger & ux ej Anna Dorothea
Samuel Schwerdfeger junr. ux ej. Margaretha	Jacob nat:1789, 14 July	1789, 23 July	Jacob Zipperli & ux ej. Eliesabeth

"Soon after the settlement of Pastor Schwerdfeger over the Church, the 'disturbance of the war,' --as he calls it,--came on, and its progress was seriously retarded." Many of his parishioners sided with the Crown, and his sons John Augustine and Frederick fought in the K. R. R. N. Y. After the disbandment of this regiment they must have returned for a time to their home in Rensselaer Co., N.Y., as shown by the baptism of their children at Center Brunswick; and also by the Census of that county for 1790, which shows "Augustus Swartwager," "Samuel Swortweager" and "Frederich Swartweager" living in "Rensselaerwyck Town." In March, 1790 Rev. Samuel Schwerdfeger received an invitation from the Lutherans at Williamsburg, Upper Canada, to become their Pastor, and that same year he dedicated "Zion's Church" there, the first Protestant Church in all Canada. In 1792 a second church was built in Matilda. "Mr. Schwerdfeger officiated in both these churches, exclusively in the German language, and died in his residence in Williamsburgh in 1803, having officiated for nearly fourteen years, very acceptably to the people. Both he and his wife, Anna Dorothea, were interred in the Lutheran burying ground in Williamsburgh, with some of their children, of whom there were six sons and one daughter." (Croil's History of Dundas Co., Canada.)

From the Public Archives, Ottawa, and from the Department of Public Records and Archives of Ontario it is learned that on Aug. 3, 1790 "Frederick Shwerdfeger" was granted a certificate from the Land Board of the Lunenburgh (later Eastern) District for lot 11, concession 4, in the township of Williamsburgh, containing 200 acres. In his application "Frederick Swatfager, late private in the 2nd Battn. of R y l Yorkers," states that he has received, resided on and duly improved 100 acres, and asks for an additional grant of 200 acres. This he received. There are also on file the petitions of "Samuel Schoverdfeger," Feb. 28, 1798, for an additional grant as a German minister; of "John Shevertfeger," June 30, 1798, for the residue of his military lands as a soldier; of "Frederick Swatfager," 20 July, 1797, for an additional 200 acres; and of "Ludwig Shevertfeger" for 200 acres as a settler, and another 200 acres for his wife as a U. E. Loyalist. (20th Report, Dept. of Public Records and Archives of Ontario, pp. 28, 143, 174.) Smith Carter's "Story of Dundas" shows that in 1797, Jacob, Samuel, Fredrick and John Austin Schwerdfeger all owned land in Williamsburg, Dundas County.

The Six Family. Turning back now to Anna Maria Six, the wife of John Christian Dillenbach, we find that she was the daughter of Henrich Six, who received a deed to a tract of land in Stone Arabia in 1734, from Martin Dillenbach and 27 others. This deed is still at the Old Homestead, in possession of a direct descendant of Martin. The first mention of the Six family is in the Third List of Palatines, taken at St. Catherine's London, June 2, 1709: "Philip Sex, Husbandman and Vintner, age 53, with sons aged 20 and 5. daughters aged 16, 13 and 18 months; religion Lutheran." (Book of Names, p. 99.) Almost invariably these English lists record only the first name of the head of family, whereas frequently the person was regularly known by his second name. In the winter of 1710 Henrich Sechs (or Sex) was living in Livingston Manor, N. Y. (Rupp, p. 448.) The futher died soon after, for the N. Y. Subsistence List shows "Henrich Sex's widow, 3-0, 1-0." (Early Palatine Emigration, p. 290.) On July 16, 1711 the son Henrich Sax enlisted from Hunterstown for the expediton against Canada. (Doc. Hist. of N. Y. III:674.) His marriage is thus recorded in two entries in the records of the Lutheran Church in New York City: "Seventh Sunday

after Trinity, 1713. Johann Henrich Six, from the county of Hassan (Hessen), and Anna Christina Theusen, from the principality of Darmstadt," "1713, Aug. 3, at the Baasen farm (N. Y.): Johann Henrich Sip and Anna Christina Theusen." (Year Book of the Holland Society of N. Y., 1903, pp. 5, 11.) Two children of Henrich and Christina Sixt were born in Schoharie Valley in 1716 and 1717, respectively. The Simmendinger Register, 1717, shows "Henrich Sech living in "Neu Ansberg" (i. e. Schmids dorf, Schoharie) with wife Christina and 1 child." In 1728 they went to Tulpehocken, Pa., but by 1734 were in Stone Arabia, where Henrich Six, Christian Six and three children are recorded by Pastor Somers in his Register.

LESSON 27 - QUAKER FAMILIES OF NEW JERSEY

Two Converts from New Jersey. In the early days of the Church, missionaries penetrated into New Jersey and found a number of converts among the families of Quaker origin in that state. Among them were two sisters, twenty-three and nineteen years of age, respectively. Their father had died when the younger was only six years of age, and the mother when she was ten. Their names were Anna Lowrie Ivins (born 18 November, 1816 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania), who was baptized in November, 1839; and her sister, Rachel Ridgway Ivins (born 7 March, 1821 at Hornerstown, Monmouth County, New Jersey), who was baptized in 1840. A party of their relatives went from New Jersey to Nauvoo, arriving there in May, 1841. Rachel Ridgway Ivins received a patriarchal blessing from Hyrum Smith in Nauvoo on October 15, 1843, in which she is called the daughter of Caleb and Edith Ivins. (Patriarchal Blessings 3:212.) Later she returned to New Jersey. Anna Lowrie Ivins was married on March 19, 1844, in New Jersey, by Jedediah M. Grant, to her second cousin, Israel Ivins, who presided over the branch of the Church in New Jersey where he lived. Three children were born to them in New Jersey, the youngest, Anthony Woodward Ivans, being born September 16, 1852 at Toms River, Ocean County, New Jersey. The family moved to Utah in 1853 and to St. George in 1861. Rachel Ridgway Ivins also emigrated to Utah where she married President Jedediah M. Grant, December 1, 1855. Her only son, Heber J. Grant, now President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, was born in Salt Lake City, November 22, 1856.

Baptisms for the Dead. On June 29, 1870 in the Endowment House at Salt Lake City, Annie Laurie Ivins Ivins was baptized for the following:

Sarah Wright Ivins, born 4 Oct., 1754, New Jersey; Grand Daughter.
Rachel Murrell Ridgeway, born New Jersey; Grand Daughter.
Edith Ridgeway Ivins, born 1791, Burlington County, New Jersey; died June, 1831; Daughter.

On the same date her son, Anthony Woodward Ivins, was baptized for the following:

Israel Ivins, born New Jersey; 2nd Great Son.
Caleb Ivins, born 14 December, 1753, New Jersey; died 26 August, 1845; Great Grand Son.
Caleb Ivins, Jr., born 25 November, 1784, New Jersey; died June 1827; Grand Son.
Barzilla Ridgeway, born Burlington County, New Jersey; Great Grand Son.
Barzilla Ridgeway, Jr., born Burlington County, New Jersey; Grand Nephew.
Clayton Ridgeway, born Burlington County, New Jersey; Grand Nephew.
Joshua Shreve, born Burlington County, New Jersey; Grand Nephew in Law.
John Lowrie, born New Jersey; Grand Nephew in Law.

Data from Family and Burlington County Records. In the Pennsylvania Magazine, Volume 16, page 380, are printed marriages in Burlington Co., New Jersey, performed by Josiah Foster, J. P., and among them is this entry: "Burzillah Ridgway and Rachel Murrel, 12 November, 1788." # In the Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey, Vol. 3, p.12, under "Burlington Co. Marriages from the Docket of Josiah Foster, Justice of the Peace," this entry appears: "1788, Nov. 20. Barzilla Ridgway and Rachel Murrel." From other family records was obtained the information that Rachel Murrel was the daughter of Samuel Murrel and Ann Ellis and was born April 2, 1764 at Waterford, Gloucester County, New Jersey, and died September 6, 1843. Her husband, Barzilla Ridgway, died 28 July, 1805 and their daughter, Edith Ridgway, mother of the two converts mentioned above, was born May 16, 1789 at Springfield, Burlington County, New Jersey, and died June 13, 1831. The births of their other children are also given.

Entries in Bible Records. In the Notes and Queries Department of the Pennsylvania Magazine, Volume 17, on page 516, appears the following: "Replies. Ridgway. Family records of births are sometimes found in unusual places. On several occasions I have seen them in frames hung upon the wall of the reception-room, and in one case painted on the side of the barn, the latter being probably a duplicate copy.

"In my library is a book of nearly one thousand pages, printed in 1679, entitled 'The Testimony of Truth Exalted by the collected labours of that worthy man, good scribe and faithful minister of Jesus Christ, Samuel Fisher, who died a prisoner for the Testimony of Jesus and Word of God, Anno 1665.'

"In said book is the following record of a Ridgway family:

"Lott Ridgway was born August the 9, 1718, at nine o'clock at night, son of Josiah Ridgway and Sarah his wife.

"Lot Ridgway departed this life December the 30, 1784, aged 66 yrs, 4 Mos and 3 weeks.

"The Time of Birth & Names of the Severall Children Born unto Lot Ridgway by Susanna his Wife.

I. Samuel Ridgway, Born about 5 in the morning, First day of the Week Febry 10, 1751
II. Caleb Ridgway, July 29; 1752, about 10 in the morning.
III. Barzillai Ridgway, Born May 21:: about 2 in the afternoon 1754.
IV. Hephzibah Ridgway, Born November 20, 1755, about 5 at Night.
V. Lott Ridgway, Born May 24 about Nine aClock at Night 1757.
VI. Daniell Ridgway, Born December 4th 1758, about 4 in the morn.
VII. Beaula Ridgway, Born the 4th day of ye week, May the 28th, about break of day 1760.
VIII. Richard Ridgway, Born October 2ond about midnight 1762, on 6th day of the week.
IX. Freedom Ridgway, Born December 18th on ye 1st day of ye week, in ye evening, 1765.
X. Susannah Ridgway Born July 18th on ye 6th day of ye week in ye morning 1765.
"Mount Holly, New Jersey. Barclay White.
"Notes to above.--Hepzibah Ridgway married _____Tonkin (probably Edward). Beulah Ridgway married Jacob Lamb; second wife; no issue. Susannah Ridgway married John Dobbins, Sen., of Mount Holly."
"B. W."

Another Bible record, evidently kept in the family of descendants of Susannah Ridgway, sister of Barzilla, and who married John Dobbin, is printed in the publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Volume 11, page 186.

"Lott Ridgway, Was born ye 9th day of August Anno Domini 1718, And Departed this life December the 30th In the year 1784 Aged 66 years 4 mons 3 Weeks Old.
"Susannah Ridgway, wife of said Lott Ridgway, Was born June ye 11th ADomini 1723.
"Susannah Ridgway. Deceased November 18th. A. D. 1788. Aged 65 years, ye 11th of June last.
"Richard Ridgway was Born October 2d, 1762, And departed this Life April 13th, 1778 about a Quarter of an Hour after Six in the Morning."
"Susan R. Dobbins."
"John Dobbins Was born the 2th day of June ADomini 1760.
"Susannah Dobbins wife of said John Dobbins Was born July the 18th, 1765."

"Susannah Ridgway, was born July 18th, 1765, and Doparted this Life on Wednesday November 14th 1838 at about Half past four oClock in the afternoon.
"John Dobbins Senior, was born June 2nd, 1760 and departed this life January 16th 1841."

"Hephsibah Ridgway Daughter of Lott Ridgway & Susannah his Wife was born 20th November 1755. About five in the Evening.
"Hephsibah Tonkin Departed this Life 3d August 1817. Aged 61 Years, 8 Months, & 17 Days.
"Hephsibah Ridgway married Edward Tomkin of Burlington, N.J."

The Ancestry of Lot Ridgway. In the published set of records entitled "The Archives of the State of New Jersey" Volume 22 of the series contains marriage records of New Jersey 1665-1800. Among the marriage licenses listed are the following:
"Barzilla Ridgeway, Springfield, and Edith Haynes, Northampton 28 December 1775" This shows that Barzilla had a first wife before he married Rachel Murrel. This is also confirmed by the family record. A second entry reads: "Lot Ridgway, Springfield, and Susannah Peat, Gloucester, 3 December 1750." (Page 322.)

This gives us the maiden name of the mother of Barzilla and the wife of Lot.

Volume XII of the same series contains Newspaper Extracts, 1740-1750. On pages 97 and 98 of this volume is the following notice: "Stolen from the Plantation of John Wills of Northampton in the County of Burlington on Ancos Creek, a young Mare of a Chestnut Sorrel colour (described in detail). She belongs to Lot Ridgway, living at said Wills's." A reward of Five Pounds was offered. - The American Weekly Mercury, July 2-9, 1741.

Another notice regarding him follows:
"Burlington, October 10, 1765
"Notice to all creditors of Amos Willets, an insolvent debtor, to show cause why said Willets should not assign over to Ebenezer Antrum and Lott Rindyway (query Ridgway) his whole estate both real and personal, to them in trust for the benefit of his creditors in general." - The Pennsylvania Journal, No. 1194, October 24, 1765. New Jersey Archives Vol. XXIV, page 659.

In 1754 Isaac Gibson of Burlington County, died intestate. Ann Carter, widow, declines the administration in favor of Lott Ridgaway. On October 31, 1754, Lott Ridgaway gives bond as administrator. On February 4, 1755 his account as administrator is filed. He balances the value of the inventory, namely 102 pounds, with

his expenditures. On October 5, 1759 Lott Ridgway witnesses the will of Abraham Mariott of Springfield. On November 14, 1752 he witnesses the will of John Woolston of Northampton, Burlington County, New Jersey. On April 12, 1761, Lot Ridgway makes inventory of the estate of Obadiah Eldridge of Springfield. On May 22, 1762, Lott Ridgway was paid as a creditor of the estate of John Gibson from Springfield, Burlington County, New Jersey. On March 22, 1768, Lott Ridgway assisted in making an inventory of the estate of Sarah Merrit in Springfield. On November 4, 1761 Lott Ridgway witnesses the will of William Rogers of New Hanover, Burlington County; and on December 13, 1771, assisted in making an inventory of the same estate. On March 3, 1773, the land of Lott Ridgway in Springfield is mentioned, and on October 20, 1777, Lott Ridgway made inventory on the estate of Amos Shinn of Springfield. On November 4, 1772, Thomas Scattergood of Burlington, Burlington County, in his will bequeaths to his niece, Susannah Ridgeway, fifty pounds. This had been paid her by May, 1774. All the above entries are taken from the New Jersey Archives, Printed Abstracts of Wills, Volumes XXXII to XXXIV.

A history of the Ridgway-Ridgeway family has been printed, but it made no attempt to trace down the branch of the family to which Lott Ridgway belonged. In it, however, are several items of value. On page 102, speaking of the Ridgways in Springfield, it says, "Susannah Ridgway made her will November 16, 1788. Her children were Beulah, Susanna, David, Freedom and Lott." Her husband, Lott, died intestate.

On page 59 of the above record it names, among the children of Richard Ridgway by his first wife, Elizabeth Chamberlayne, a son Josiah. "Josiah, youngest son of Richard by his first wife, Elizabeth, married Sarah, and purchased a farm near Barnegat. They had sons Josiah, Noah and Lott. Josiah 2nd married and moved to Virginia where descendants are found. Others married and left descendants, record not known." The marriage licenses of New Jersey showed that Josiah Ridgway married on 12 October, 1736 Rachel Brown. Rachel Ridgeway, wife of Josiah, and son, Lot, were received as members of Hopewell Meeting, Va., on certificate from Burlington Meeting, N. J. Richard Ridgeway married at Hopewell, Charity Beeson, a granddaughter of Richard Beeson and Charity Grubb. (See Lesson 24.)

The records of the Friends at Crewcorne, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, show that Josiah, son of Richard and Elizabeth Ridgway, was born there September 6, 1690.

The Records of Richard Ridgway, Senior. Genealogists are indebted to an act of the Pennsylvania Assembly of 1684 which required inhabitants then in the province and all who should thereafter arrive to register in their respective counties. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania has an original list prepared in 1687 giving a partial list of those then settled in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, who had arrived during the preceeding ten years. This entry is among those recorded: "Richard Ridgway and his wife Elizabeth of Welford, in the County of Bark, Tailor, England, arrived in this river in the ship 'Jacob and Mary' of London in the 7th mo., 1679. Children, Thomas, born the 25th, 5th mo. 1677, and Richard born 27th day, 2nd mo. 1680." (Ridgway Family, page 66.) This gives us his English home in Welford, County of Berkshire, England, and the date of his arrival in Pennsylvania with Elizabeth and one son, the second son mentioned being born after their arrival. With a number of his fellow home-seekers he crossed the Delaware, purchased land and founded a settlement known for many years thereafter as Crewcorne, on the site of the present town of Morrisville, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. A contemporary map shows Richard Ridgway as owning 218 acres there. He engaged in farming and cattle raising, and registered his private cattle mark in the year marked book of Bucks County. On April 12, 1680 he signed a petition of the inhabitants of Crewcorne to the Governor of New York who then had jurisdiction over that area, in which they portray the danger besetting them in consequence of the selling of liquor to the Indians, and make the following appeal: "Wee doe humbly and jointly desire that ye selling of brandy and strong liquors to ye Indians may be wholly surpressed, when if done wee hope wee shall live peaceably." Subsequently he bought an additional tract of land in Pennsylvania. "In the fall of 1690 he bought, of Gov. Daniel Coxe, of West Jersey, 600 acres in the upper part of Burlington County, near Stony Brook, along the East Jersey line, locating there with his family for a time. Later he sold this property, and in the spring of 1697 purchased of John Hollinshead 600 acres at Mattacopeny, Burlington Co. A few months later he bought of Jane Ogburn 90 acres in the same section, transferring this property, with 100 acres additional, to his son Thomas, two years thereafter. Still other land purchases and sales by Richard Ridgway are recorded about 1700. He also became a land owner in East Jersey and for a time resided at the ancient settlement of Piscataway, now in the upper part of Middlesex County, one of his grantee's being the original Richard Stockton, father of his second wife, Abigail Stockton, and founder of the Stockton family in New Jersey. He returned to Burlington County and settled finally in Springfield township, where he became active in public affairs, serving as one of the county judges at different periods between 1700 and 1720. He died in 1722, leaving an estate of considerable size. His will, dated September 21, 1722, proved April 5, 1723, appointed his wife Abigail executrix, with sons Thomas and Job and son-in-law Henry Clothier as assistants. Inventory showed personal property to the value of

£207 11s. His widow survived him about three years. Her will was proved December 19, 1726; inventory of personal estate amounted to £141 15s.

"Richard Ridgway was twice married, first to Elizabeth Chamberlayne, of Wiltshire, England, with whom he came to America. She died at Crewcorne, March 31, 1692. He married, second, February 1, 1693/4, Abigail Stockton. By his first marriage he had seven children, viz., Thomas, Richard, Elizabeth, William, Sarah, Josiah and Joseph. There were seven children also by the second marriage, namely, Job, Mary, Jane, Abigail, John, Joseph and Sarah. Four children died in infancy -- William, both Sarahs, and the first Joseph. The eldest son, Thomas, born in England in 1677, died 1724/5, in early life located in the Egg Harbor section and became the progenitor of a large branch of the family. Richard Ridgway, Jr., born at Crewcorne 1680, died 1718/9, located in Springfield township, Burlington County, and his descendants, likewise those of his brothers and sisters, have been numerous and prosperous." (Genealogy of the Descendants of Thomas Franch, Volume I, page 449.)

Will of Richard Ridgway, Sr. "1722, Sept. 21. RIDGWAY, RICHARD, of Springfield, Burlington Co., yeoman; will of. Wife Abugail. Children--Thomas, Josiah, Elizabeth Willits, Job, Mary Ballenger, Jane, the 'now wife' of Isaac Antram, Sarah, John, Joseph, daughter-in-law Mary Ridgway, son-in-law Henry Clothier. Real and personal estate. The wife sole executrix with sons Thomas and Job and Henry Clothier as assistants. Proved April 5. 1723. Lib. 2, p. 229." (New Jersey Archives--Abstracts of Wills, Vol. I, 1670-1730, p. 383.)

Will of Abigail Ridgway. "1726, March 8. RIDGWAY, ABIGAL, of Springfield, Burlington Co., widow and executrix of Richard; will of. Children--Job, John, Joseph, Mary Ballanger, Jane Antrum, Sarah, who is lame; grandchildren--James Clothier, Mary Clothier, Abigail Antrum, Richard Ridgway, who lives at Henry Clothers, son-in-law (? stepson) Josias Ridgway. Real estate as inherited from husband. Personal property. Executors--sons Job and Joseph. Proved December 19, 1726. Lib. 2, p. 275.
"1726, Dec. 12. Inventory of the personal estate £141.15." (Ibid., p. 383.)

The Registers of Welford. That Welford, Berks., was actually the home of Richard Ridgway is shown by the christening of one child there who evidently died before they emigrated to Pennsylvania, and by the following entries on both the Ridgway and Chamberlain families:

Thomas Chamberlayne and Francisca Lucas md. 20 Sept. 1623. (p.12)
Rebekah Wrougway, dau. Wm. & Rebekah Wrougway, chr. 25 Jan. 1644/5. (p.16)
Thomas Chamberlain, son of Thom. and Mary Chamb. chr. 29 May 1660. (p.20)
John Ridgway, bur. 18 July 1661. (p.20)
William Ridgway bur. 12 Oct. 1661. (p.20)
Richard Wrudgway ye son of Richard and Elizabeth chr. 4 Mar. 1674/5. (p.24)
Jeane Rudgway bur. 27 Mar. 1699. (p.32)
Mary Chamberlin bur. 23 Mar. 1737/8. (p.46)

Wickham Chapelry Registers, Welford Parish.

John Broun and Hanna Rugway md. 16 Dec. 1677. (p.79)
Thomas Wrigway and Mary Feld md. 10 July 1679. (p.79)
Thomas Chamberlaine of the Parish of Hungerford and Ann Coxhead of the parish of Boxford, md. 4 Feb. 1705/6. (p. 85)

Assignment. Give the exact proof for the connection in each generation between Annie Lowrie Ivins and her sister, Rachel Ridgeway Ivins, and the Pennsylvania and New Jersey immigrant, Richard Ridgway.

METHODS OF TRACING PEDIGREES

LESSON 28 - ENRICHING ANCESTRAL LIFE STORIES

The Genealogy and History of the Shreve Family. In the year 1901 Mr. L. P. Allen of Greenfield, Illinois published a book with the foregoing title, tracing the descendants of Thomas Shreve and his wife Martha. On page 210 of this work we read: "Caleb Ivins, Jr., the third child and eldest son of Caleb Ivins and Sarah Wright, was b. in Hornerstown, Ocean Co., N. J., Mar. 25th, 1784; m. Edith Ridgway, dau. of Brazillai Ridgway. She d. in June, 1831. He in Hornerstown, N.J., in June, 1827. Caleb Ivins was a merchant in Hornerstown. Himself and wife were Friends, and after their marriage went to Philadelphia. Mrs. Ivins was a lovely, spirited woman, liked by all. She subsequently joined the Baptist Church. Some members of this family espoused the Mormon religion and entered into plural marriage, believed, taught and practiced by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints." Among the children listed of this couple were Anna Lowrie Ivins and her sister, Rachel Ridgway Ivins, mentioned in Lesson 27.

On the preceding page are found these additional entries: "Caleb Ivins, child of Kezia Shreve and Moses Ivins, was b. Dec. 14th, 1753; m. Sarah Wright. She d. before 1821. He d. in Hornerstown, N.J., Aug. 26th, 1845. Caleb Ivins was loved by all that knew him, many having christened him the 'Good Samaritan.' He owned a brick and frame house and had a nice farm with a beautiful orchard, in which chestnut, hickorynut and walnut trees grew. He also owned a store, grist mill, saw mill and a distillery." Caleb Ivins, Jr., the third child, was born Hornerstown, Ocean Co., New Jersey, March 25, 1784; m. Edith Ridgway; d. Hornerstown, N.J., June 1827.

The preceding paragraph in the genealogy reads: "Kezia Shreve, the eldest child of Benjamin Shreve and Rebecca French, was b. March 8th, 1730, in Burlington Co., N.J.; m. Moses Ivins. Their children were:

1. Caleb Ivins, b. Dec. 14, 1753; m. Sarah Wright; d. Hornerstown, N. J., Aug. 26, 1845.
2. Moses Ivins.
3. Sarah Ivins; m. John Dixon.
4. Israel Ivins; b. Feb. 19, 1760; m. Margaret Woodward, 1780; d. near Wrightstown, N.J., June 11, 1822.
5. Rebecca Ivins; m. Jonathan Cleaver.
6. Lydia Ivins; m. Adam Gibbs.
7. Ann Ivins; b. Jan. 12, 1768; m. 1st Ezra Cook, 2d Aaron Ivins, 1799; d. Nov., 1751."

Then on page 26 we find: "Benjamin Shreve, probably the tenth child and seventh son of Caleb Shreve and Sarah Areson, was b. June 9th, 1706; m. Rebecca French, dau. of Richard French, Feb. 23d, 1729, by Friends Ceremony, at Meeting House at the upper end of Springfield Township. He d. in 1751, in Burlington Co., N.J., on the old homestead. Their daughter Kazia Shreve, b. Burlington Co., N.J., Mar. 8, 1730; m. Moses Ivins."

A Pessimistic Note. On page 15 of the Shreve Genealogy occurs this paragraph: "Aside from the dates of births and marriages, and the names of parents and the parties contracting marriage recorded in the monthly meetings of the Society of Friends, it is nearly impossible to ascertain the history of any family, excepting it is of unusual prominence, in the early colonies of the United States. This is especially true of the class known as 'early pioneers.' * * * It is, therefore, not surprising that the history of entire localities is summed up in a few lines, and that of individual families entirely lost. The old court and church records are the principal sources of information. The probate records afford the names of solvent persons and their heirs, with inventory of their estates; while it is the province of the church records to take notice of marriages and births, recording the names of all connected with those occurrences, and the dates they transpired. When parties were insolvent or married 'outside' of the church, these records are unavailing, and the chain of descent is broken."

As an example of what a wealth of information can be obtained by a diligent researcher in New Jersey records, the ancestry will be traced of Rebecca French, wife of Benjamin Shreve, as it is presented in a wonderful volume of recent publication entitled "Genealogy of the Descendants of Thomas French," Vol. I.

The Double Line of Descent of President Anthony W. Ivins. On page 295 of the French Genealogy is given the family of Keziah Shreve, who married Moses Ivins. Their first-born son, Caleb Ivins, Sr., was the grandfather of the mother of President Ivins, and the fourth child, Israel Ivins, was the grandfather of Israel Ivins, father of President Anthony W. Ivins. Hence, what is established as the ancestry of Keziah Shreve and her mother, Rebecca French, will relate to both paternal and maternal lines of President Ivins.

Family of Benjamin Shreve and Rebecca French. The Chesterfield Monthly Meeting minutes under date of 6, 1 mo. 1729, show that Benjamin Shreeve, son of Caleb and Sarah Shreeve, and Rebbecca French, daughter of Rich'd. and Mary French declare their intention of taking each other in marriage, their parents being present and giving their consent. On 3, 2 mo. 1729, Benj. Shreeve and Rebbecca French the second time appear at this meeting and he signified they continued of the same mind. Then follows their marriage certificate in the regular form for Quaker marriage as presented in a previous lesson. Among those signing this certificate dated 23, 2 mo. 1729 were Thomas Shreeve, Elizabeth Shreeve, Thos. ffrench, Joseph Shreeve, Joshua Shreeve, Jane Shreeve, William ffrench, Caleb Shreeve, Richard ffrench, Sarah Shreeve, Mary ffrench, Mary King, James Shreeve, Hope Shreeve, Jonathan Shreeve, Hannah Shreeve, Constance King, ffrancis King, Thos. King.

The births of their children are taken from the Friends Records, including Keziah Shreve, born March 8, 1730. (Descendants of Thomas French, pp. 225-226.)

The will of Benjamin Shreve is printed in full on pages 227-229, and also the inventory of his estate. The will was dated 14 March, 1750-51. "I Benjamin Shreve of Mansfield in the County of Burlington in the Province of West new jersey Yeoman;" my wife Rebecca Shreve; my two daughters, Keziah Shreve and Sarah Shreve; my son, Caleb Shreve; my son William Shreve; my son Israel Shreve; my two youngest sons Benjamin and Daniel. Proved 29 March 1761.

The origin of the family is given in the following paragraph: "The Shreve family were among the earliest settlers of New England, Caleb, the progrenitor, being recorded as a resident of Plymouth, Mass., in 1641. Two of his sons, Caleb and John, located in Rhode Island, the former, in 1680, marrying Sarah, daughter of Didrick Areson, of Flushing, L. I. Soon after he removed to Shrewsbury, East Jersey, in the vicinity of which he remained from 1685 until 1699, when he purchased a large tract of over 300 acres from Richard French, Mt. Pleasant, Mansfield Township, Burlington County, West Jersey. This notable homestead has remained in the possession of successive generations of the family until this day."

Family of Richard French and Mary King. In an ancient family Bible, Thomas French, then residing at Nether Heyford, England, has written in his own handwriting: "December the 1st about ten at night my son Richard was borne, 1665. The Lord give him grace that hee may continually walk before him." Richard was a lad of fifteen when he came to America with his father's family in 1680. The minutes of the Burlington Monthly Meeting held 7th of the 6 mo. 1693, Richard ffrench and Sarah Scattergood made their first declaration of intention to marry, and their second declaration on the 11th of the 7 mo. 1693, when they were married. She died about 1700. More Chesterfield Monthly Meeting minutes show that on the 4th 10 mo. 1701, Richard French and Mary King signified their intention of taking each other in marriage. The second declaration of intention was on the 1st of the 11 mo. 1701. In the minutes of the Womens Monthly Meeting held 4th 10 mo. 1701, Mary King is described as the daughter of Harmanus and Mary King. The marriage certificate taken from Book 1, Chesterfield Monthly Meeting Records, begins: "Whereas, Richard French of the Township of Mansfield & County of Burlington in the province of West Jersey, yeoman, and Mary King, daughter of Harmanus King of the Township of Nottingham & County & province aforesd." etc. Signatories of this certificate are Harmanis King Mary King, Tho. Folkes Senr., Tho. Folkes, Junr., Eliza. Folkes, John King, Charles French, Joseph King, Jno. French and Lydia French. This ancient marriage certificate document is still preserved and a good, clear reproduction of it is printed on page 96 of the French Genealogy.

Richard French was a faithful and zealous Friend and his name frequently appears in the meeting records, showing him placed in positions of responsibility as Elder, Overseer and Minister. He was a frequent representative at Quarterly and Yearly Meetings. He was conspicuous and influential in the promotion of religious life in the colonies, active and prosperous in business affairs, and a faithful missionary, in his later years travelling much in North America. The following entry is of interest: "7th of 12th Month 1733. Our Friend Richard French requested a certificate of this meeting signifying that for some time he had some drawing in his mind to visit Friends in Virginia and Maryland and accordingly he had one signed."

A photograph of the original is reproduced and reads: "From our monthly meeting held at Chestorfield in the County of Burlington the 7th of 12th mo. 1733/4. To Friends In Maryland & virgenea or Elsewhere - where these may Come. Deare Friends and Brethren In the unchangable truth this may Let you know that our anciant friend Richard French (the baror hereof) Acquainted this meeting that he hath for sometime had drawings In his mind to viset friends In Your parts; and having the Company of our Esteemed Friend John Salkell in that Religiouse viset. These may therefore Certifye you, that we have good unity with him, his plaine and Innocent Conversation being agreeable to his testemoney. So we desire the Lord may be with,

and preserve him In his Jorney, and when his Sarvise is over among you he may return to his famely againe with a reward of peace In his bosome." (Ibid., p. 100.)

"4th of 5th mo. 1734. Our Friend Richard French being returned from his visit of Love to Friends in North Carolina and Virginia and brought certificates from Friends which are a good account & satisfactorie to this meeting."

"1-1 mo. 1739 - Richard French acquainted this Meeting that he had a concern on his mind to Visit Friends in New England Desiring a Certificate on that account."

"5-5 Mo. 1739 - Richard French brought into this Meeting two Certificates one from Dover Monthly Meeting in New England dated the 19th day of the 3d mo. 1739. The other from the Yearly Meeting at Newport on Road Island dated the 11th of the 4 mo. 1739 both giving a satisfactory account of his Service and of his orderly Conversation."

"6-7 mo. 1739 - Richard French brought a certificate to this meeting from Long Island dated 25- of 5 mo. 1739 giving a satisfactory account of his Service there." (Ibid, p. 100.)

The will of "Richard French of Mansfield Township, in the County of Burlington, in the western Division of the Province of New Jersey this Twenty fourth day of the Seventh Month in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and fforty ffive" is given in full on pages 106 to 109, and also the reproduction of his signature. In it he mentions his wife, Mary, and among other children his daughter Rebekah Shreve, "the now wife of Benjamin Shreve."

The clue as to where to trace the family of Harminus King is found in a very old book of the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting Records.

"ffrom our Monthly Meeting at fflushing on Long Island the seventh day of ye ffirst mo. 1699 -

"Deare ffriends wee dearly salut you in the truth and hereby sartefie that Harmanas King Lived amongst us and belonged to our Meeting and hee removing into your parts to Live requested of us a sertificate of his Conversation which was sober and orderly walking acording to his profession in much simplisetti and haue Left a good report behind him hauing made prouff of his Loue to truth acording to his capasity by an Inosent Conuersation and as such wee desire hee may bee Receiued amongst you hoping that hee will contineue in ye same nearness to truth and its ffolowers.

"Signed by order and on behalf of our said meeting." (Ibid., p. 101.)

Thomas French, Emigrant. The author of the French Genealogy has done himself proud, particularly in dealing with this first family of the name which settled in New Jersey. He begins with a section entitled "Spirit and Mission of Quakerism" which everyone having Quaker ancestors should read. Then, in the introduction, there is a sketch of the first constitution and settlement of New Jersey and Burlington, in particular, from which we quote:

"The rise of the Society of Friends must ever be regarded as one of the memorable events in the history of mankind. Out of the fires of persecution arose companies of consecrated men and women who crossed the sea to set up an empire of civil and religious freedom. The settlement of Burlington was one of the links in the chain of circumstances that illustrated the most beautiful and inspiring lessons of faith, courage and heroic endurance. Following the first ship, the Kent, in 1677, within three years came upwards of fourteen hundred persons, all eager to share the trials of the pioneers. These settled along both sides of the Delaware, from Salem to the falls, near the site of the future state capital of New Jersey. Some were families of fair estate, for those times; others possessed very little with which to begin life in the wilderness. Others were modest tradesmen and useful artisans.

"The first little company felt their way cautiously, leaving their ship some forty miles below Chygoe Island, where they finally determined to locate a town. Not an hour was lost, however. Within forty days negotiations were completed with the Indians whereby large tracts of land were possessed. The plan adopted resulted in the laying out of Burlingon - or Bridlington, as it was first called - essentially as it is today. Lots were assigned and houses built as rapidly as possible, while farm lands were located and cleared for cultivation." (Ibid., pp. 28-29.)

"Thomas ffrench, father of Thomas ffrench, the progenitor of the New Jersey branch of the French family, like his ancestors of many generations, lived at Nether Heyford, where he was known as an influential and useful citizen. He married, first, Sara _____, by whom he had the following children: Patience, b. 1637. Thomas, b. 1639. Sara, b. 1643. Elizabeth, b. 1645. Mary, b. 1648. John, b. 1651. By his second wife, Martha _____, he had: Robert, b. 1657. Martha, b. 1660. Thomas ffrench, senior, was buried May 5th 1673. Sara ffrench, his wife, was buried Feb. 9th 1653."

The will of Thomas French dated 29th of April, 1673 begins: "I Thomas ffrench the Elder of Nether Heyford in the County of Northton," and in it he bequeaths to "Thomas ffrench, my eldest sone" and to other children. It was proved 16th of August, 1673.

Their son, Thomas, progenitor of the New Jersey French family, was christened in the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Nether Heyford, England, Nov. 3, 1639. He and his family became active Quakers and were frequently called upon to suffer for their faith. Upon one occasion he was sent to imprisnment for forty two months for refusal to pay tithes to the amount of eleven shillings. He shared, with his associates, trials and hardships, and displayed intense religious conviction. The meetings of Quakers were outlawed, their property was unjustly taken for fines and imposition of tithes, and great numbers were thrown into prison where they were cruelly treated, hundreds suffering even death. The following three entries are copied from Besse's "The Sufferings of the People Called Quakers," Vol. 1, pages 564, 568, 571:

"Thomas French, of Upper Norton, was imprisoned, in 1657, at suit of William Thomas, a lawyer and renter of Tithes, and for a demand of but eleven shillings for Tithes suffered two and forty months imprisonment."

"Thomas French was taken from meeting at Banbury, in 1662, and committed to prison."

"Thomas French, 1666, taken at meeting at house of Elizabeth White, at Coggs, near Whitney, committed to House of Correction for one month."

The Family Bible of Thomas French. This book, printed in 1630, was brought by him to this country in 1680, and is still in existence and in a fair state of preservation, although showing the effects of time. It has always remained in the possession of the family. The earlier part of the record is in the handwriting of Thomas French, progenitor, set down at different times under varying circumstances and influences throughout a period covering over thirty years, the last entry being a little while after the death of his wife, who had borne him thirteen children. A photograph of this Bible is reproduced in the French Genealogy, page 52.

"I and my wife and nine children through the great mercy of God came into this country and landed at Burlington, the 23 of the 7 month 1680. Thomas ffrench."

"I Thomas ffrench was married to my wife Jane, June 12 1660. December the first about ten at night my son Richard was born, 1665. The Lord give him grace that he may continually walk before Him."

"I Thomas ffrench was baptized November the 3, 1639. My son Thomas was born _____ in 1667 between 8 and nine o'clock at night. 1671 my son Charles was born the 20 day of March between 11 and 12 at night."

"My wife Jane deceased this life the fifth day of the 8 month 1692.
"My youngest child died the 12 of the same."

The Marriage Record of Thomas French and Jane Atkins. "The following is taken from the parish records of the Church S. S. Peter and Paul, Nether Heyford, England, concerning the marriage of Thomas ffrench and Jane Atkins. 'Note. March 8 1663 The said Jane ffrench presenting unto me John Bedford parson of Heiford A Consigned Certificate of the said Thomas ffrench jun & Jane Atkins both of Heiford pish Testifying that they the said Thomas & Jane wr marryed in the pish Church of Whilton June 12 1660 by Mr Richard Morris then Minister there: Returning her Certificate of marriage backe againe unto her owne custody, I thus entred the Record of ye said marriage at her request, into this my Heiford pish Register." (Ibid., p. 65.)

Documents Concerning Thomas French, Sr. In the printed French Genealogy there is an array of documents printed covering pages 66 to 82, which show the wealth of material available to the diligent researcher. There are many excerpts from the Friends Meetings records, a number of deeds to hich he was a party; a register of his cattle mark, and the copy of his will, his inventory and administrator's bond, and accounts.

Assignment. By reference to the above citations from the "Descendants of Thomas French" make an itemized list of the sources used to enrich the genealogical record of Kezia Shreve and Moses Ivins; Benjamin Shreve and Rebecca French; Richard French and Mary King; and Thomas French and Jane Atkins.

METHODS OF TRACING PEDIGREES

LESSON 29 - THE MIGRATIONS OF A FAMILY

Watching the Genealogical Columns. Every wide-awake and up-to-date genealogist should keep in touch with information as published in the Boston Evening Transcript, The Hartford Times and other newspapers and periodicals which carry regular genealogical columns of questions and answers on ancestral problems. True, many of the connections given are erroneous, being often based upon conclusions long since disproved by authentic data; and many statements are given without the slightest citation of dependable proof. But when all is said, there are at frequent intervals answers that contain the results of later research than anything before printed on certain families; and the queries submitted can put us in touch with others interested in the same families we are tracing, and with whom we can exchange genealogical items.

As an actual example of this helpfulness, I picked up the other day the Boston Transcript, for April 24, 1937, and read:

"(4004.) Van Kirk, John, William and Henry Van Kirk went from New Jersey to Washington Co., Penn., between 1785 and 1793. I have been told, (no proof given) that the father of these Van Kirk brothers was Josiah Van Kirk and that he had eight sons, seven of them serving in the Revolutionary War. "Hardings in America" states that the father of William was Joseph Van Kirk. Who were the parents of these three brothers? Will someone having access to New Jersey wills give the abstracts of the wills of Josiah Van Kirk who died 1784 and Josiah Van Kirk who died in 1822? Can anyone trace this Van Kirk line to the immigrant Jan Janse Verkerk who came on the Rosetree from Holland in 1663?

"William Van Kirk, born 1758, New Jersey; served in the Revolution; married Deborah Waters and they had ten children: Henry, William, Watters, Priscilla, Clara, Sarah, Eliza, Foster, Mary, Charity Malvina, (married Isaac Haines Dickerson and they were Warren G. Harding's grandparents); Phoebe, Johnson. William Van Kirk died 1826, Washington Co., Penn.

"Henry Van Kirk, brother to William, was born Jan. 9, 1742, New Jersey. In early manhood was married to Sarah Van Kirk, presumably a cousin, said to have been born in New Jersey, July 22, 1749. Hopewell Baptist Church, N.J., has this entry: 'Sept. 16, 1791, Henry Van Kirk, dismissed to the western frontier.' Henry Van Kirk died April 3, 1797. I should like town or county of his birthplace, date and place of his marriage, and parentage of Sarah, her birthplace and date and place of her death (probably in Washington County also). Further records wanted of Henry Van Kirk's children who are said to have been Mary, Gideon, Ira, Arthur, Sarah, John and Henry (twins born May 12, 1788), Ann, Elizabeth and Jennie. Did Henry serve in the Revolution?

"I would like further records of William and Henry as given above and also of their brother John who accompanied them to Washington County. There was a Samuel Van Kirk, Revolutionary soldier, who went from New Jersey to Allegheny County, Pa., and was listed in the 1790 census. How was he related to William, Henry and John?

E. D. H. S."

Analysis of Query. This query gives much helpful information and asks a number of specific questions. Before attempting a reply, the queries should be itemized as follows:

1. Who was the father of John, William and Henry Van Kirk?
2. What is stated in the wills of Josiah Van Kirk, 1784, and Josiah Van Kirk, 1822?
3. What is the connection of the Washington Co., Pa., family with Jan Janse Verkerk?
4. Did William serve in the Revolution?
5. Was Henry a brother to William?
6. What was the relationship of Henry Van Kirk to his wife Sarah Van Kirk?
7. What was the birthplace, town and county, of Henry Van Kirk?
8. What was the date and place of his marriage?
9. What was the birthplace of Sarah Van Kirk and who were her parents?
10. What further data can be given of Henry Van Kirk's children?
11. Did Henry serve in the Revolution?
12. What further facts of John and William Van Kirk can be given?
13. What was the relationship of Samuel Van Kirk to William, Henry and John?
14. Did Samuel serve in the Revolution?

Search of Original Sources. Remembering the weakness of many replies to queries in the Transcript, if we set out to frame a response to any or all of the above items, we must be very careful to base our contribution upon reliable data, and then be sure we have interpreted these data correctly.

This search for new facts should include a search of the wills, deeds, tax lists, etc., of Washington Co., Pa.; a search of New Jersey Wills; a search of Church Records of Places where the family resided; a search of official Revolutionary Records of Pennsylvania and New Jersey; a study of all available records of the emigrant from Holland, Jan Janse Verkerk; and a reference to the Marriage Records of New Jersey, the Town Records of Hopewell, and the Baptist Church Records of the same place. Other clues will appear as the research continues.

It becomes at once apparent that to intelligently answer this query someone must make an intensive investigation, the thoroughness of which will determine the value of the reply.

Abstracts of wills of Washington Co., Pa. Suppose we are directly connected with this Van Kirk family, and wish to supply the correspondent with new information in order to cooperate in having compiled a true and complete record of the family. Suppose, further, that we cannot expend at this time funds for employing distant researchers in Pennsylvania or New Jersey to copy documents for us. What can be found in our own Library that will be of direct benefit in the quest?

We first consult the card catalog under Pennsylvania, for any references to Washington County. Fortunately we find that in the Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, volume 6, pages 135-180, are printed "Abstracts of Wills of Washington Co., Pa." The index to this volume shows a will of John Vankirk on page 149, and of Henry Vankirk on page 344. These read as follows:

"John Vankirk of Amwell Township, Washington County, dated May 29, 1792, proved August 6, 1792; wife; children: Jacob and Henry (oldest sons), Joseph (a minor, a plantation formerly belonging to Daniel Howell), Sarah, Elizabeth, Catherine, and evidently other children not named; executors, three eldest sons and brother Henry Vankirk; witnesses, Wm. McFarland, Jesse Hart and Mattison Hart. Letters of administration issued August 6, 1792, to Henry Vankirk, Sr., Jacob Vankirk, Jacob (sic) and Joseph Vankirk." (Book 1, p. 166.)

"Henry Vankirk of Amwell Township, Washington County, dated March 20, 1798, proved April 14, 1798; wife; children: Arthur, Henry, John (land adjoining Silas Crespin), William (oldest son), Johnson (and his son Jonathan), Mary, Anny and Betzy (two last minors); executors, wife and Joseph Vankirk; witnesses, Silas Crispin, John Lackey and George Caton." (Book 1, p. 344.)

From this we see that Henry Van Kirk evidently died April 3, 1798, not 1797 as stated in the query; that he was a brother of John; and that he had a son William (not mentioned in the query).

Pennsylvania Tax Lists. In Series III of the Pennsylvania Archives are printed the tax lists of the various counties of that state. Prior to March 22, 1781 Washington County was part of Westmoreland County. In 1783 Jacob Vankirk was taxed in Westmoreland County; and in 1785 and 1786 in Washington Township, Fayette County. (Pa. Archives, 3rd Series, 22:389,586,595.) He was a soldier in William Perry's Company, Westmoreland Co., during the Revolution. (Ibid., 23:221, 335.) Joseph Van Kirk was enrolled among the "Rangers on the Frontiers, 1778-1783" from Westmoreland Co., serving at various times in companies commanded by John Dean, Reuben Kemp and Hugh Goudry. (Ibid., 23:221, 228, 321, 326, 327.) A Joseph Vankirk was a warrantee for 7 acres of land in Washington Co., Nov. 16, 1833. (Ibid., 26:617.) Sam'l Vankirk was taxed as a resident of Elizabeth township, Allegheny Co., in 1791. (Ibid., 22:664.) The Census of Pennsylvania for 1790 shows John Vankirk living in Union Tp., Fayette Co., with 1 male in family over 16 and two females; Samll. Vankirk in Pitt Township, Allegheny Co.; and Barnet Vankirk and Mary Vankirk both living in Bucks Co.

Official Register of New Jersey Revolutionary Soldiers. The best source for determining what Van Kirks served in the Revolutionary War from New Jersey is the "Official Register of the Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War," by the Adjutant General, and printed by authority of the State Legislature. From it are copied these entries:

Arthur Vankirk, private, Middlesex. (p. 799)

Benjamin Van Kirk, Corporal, Captain Tucker's Company, First Regiment, Hunterdon. p. 479)

David Vankirk, private.

Jemison Vankirk, Captain Hankinson's Company, First Regiment, Monmouth. Lieutenant, Jacob Tice's company, First Regiment, ditto. (p. 799)

Jemison Vankirk, Middlesex. (p. 799)

John Van Kirk, Quartermaster, "Captain Nixon's Troop, Light Horse," Middlesex, January 27, 1777. (p. 374)

John Vankirk, private, Captain Tucker's company, First Regiment, Hunterdon. (p. 799)

John Vankirk, private,"Captain Walton's Troop, Light Dragoons," Monmouth. (p. 799)

Samuel Vankirk, private, Third Regiment, Middlesex; also State troops; also Continental. (p. 800)

Samuel Van Kirk, Captain Piatt's company, First Battalion, Second Establishment; also militia. (p. 374)

William Vankirk, Hunterdon.

William Vankirk, Middlesex.

William Vankirk, Monmouth. (p. 800)

D. A. R. Lineages. Much information may be found regarding the dates of soldiers of the Revolution, their wives, and children, by consulting the Lineage Books of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The second volume of the Index shows references to volumes 65:146; 70:131; and 71:69. In data there supplied by descendants we learn that "Samuel Vankirk (1757-1836) enlisted, 1778, as private in Capt. Daniel Piatt's 6th company, 1st battalion of infantry, New Jersey Continental Line, under Col. Matthias Ogden. He was born in Trenton, N. J.; died in Elizabeth Township, Pa. He married Mary Price." His daughter, Ruth Vankirk (1797-1867) md. Joseph Scott; another daughter, Mary Vankirk, md. James Scott; and another, Elizabeth Van Kirk (b. 1779), md. Daniel Budd. The mother, Mary Price, is said to have died in 1836.

While not an official record, this comes from family sources, and some proof must be submitted with each claim of Revolutionary descent.

New Jersey Wills. The first will of a Van Kirk listed in New Jersey is that of JOHN VAN KIRK or VERKERK, of Freehold, Monmouth Co., yeoman, dated Feb. 10, 1722-3; proved March 3, 1723-4; yeoman; wife Alsey. Children: Hendrick, John, daughters, whose names are not given. Real and personal estate. Executors: the wife and two sons. (Liber A, p. 288.) --N. J. Archives 23:479-480. Alce and Hendrick van Kirk are mentioned in an inventory of the estate of Lawrence Van Hook, Nov. 20, 1725. (Ibid., p. 478.)

The will of his son, JOHN VANKIRK of Freehold, Monmouth Co., N. J., was dated June 29, 1770; and proved July 10, 1770; and mentions sons: John, Peter, Matthias, James, Stephen: daughters: Anna, Alice and Sarah; grandsons: John and Stephen House (under 21). Executors: son James; and my brothers-in law, John Van Brackle and Stephen Van Brackle. (Liber K, p. 223.) --N. J. Archives 33:450.

The will of HENRY VANKIRK, of Hopewell Township, Hunterdon Co., was dated Dec. 18, 1775; and proved April 3, 1776. It mentions wife Sarah; eldest son John; son Benjamin; sons Joseph, Henry and Benjamin; and "my daughters Dority, the wife of Thomas Drake, and Jemima, the wife of Elisha Barton." Executors: sons Joseph and Benjamin. Witnesses: John Barton, Jesse Pettit, John Hart. (Liber 17, p. 329.) --N. J. Archives 34:546.

The will of ARTHUR VAN KIRK of the South Ward of Perth Amboy, Middlesex Co., yeoman, was dated Aug. 31, 1760; and proved Sept. 22, 1760. Wife Mary. Children: Elce, William, Jennison, Annah, Sarah and Elizabeth, all under age; an expected child. Executors: brother William van Kirk, and brother in law Robert Davison. (N. J. Archives 32:336.)

Administration of the estate of PETER VANKIRK of Somerset Co., who died intestate, was granted Feb. 10, 1774, to Matthias Vankirk. Fellowbondsmen: James Vankirk, Peter Schenck. (Ibid., 34:546.)

New Jersey Marriage Licenses.

Arthur Van Kirk, Monmouth, and Hannah Stout, Monmouth, Aug. 22, 1743.
Arthur Van Kirk, Perth Amboy, and Mary Jamison, Peth Amboy, May 2, 1757.
Benjamin Van Kirk, Hunterdon, and Sarah Armitage, Nov. 23, 1769.
Henry Van Kirk, Hopewell, and Sarah Van Kirk, Hopewell, Feb. 24, 1770.
James Van Kirk, Freehold, and Jane House, Freehold, Sept. 19, 1767.
John Van Kirk, Bucks, and Judith Williams, April 3, 1749.
John Van Kirk, Middlesex, and Anne Gordon, Middlesex, Sept. 27, 1750.
John Van Kirk, Freehold, and Catharine Taylor, Upper Freehold, May 13, 1761.
John Vankirk, Hopewell, and Ursula Parks, Hopewell, July 4, 1770.
Joseph Vankirk, Amwell, and Hannah Polhemus, Hopewell, Dec. 12, 1767.
Joseph Vankirk, Readingtown, and Catharine Dykens, Tewksbury, Mar. 15, 1773.
Mathias Vankirk, Freehold, and Alice Truax, Freehold, May 14, 1753.
Samuel Van Kirk, New Jersey, and Mary Lane, Aug. 26, 1779.
Thomas Van Kirk, Freehold, and Catharine Cox, Upper Freehold, Jan. 7, 1761.
William Van Kirk, Freehold, and Elizabeth Craigo, Freehold, Aug. 23, 1757.
Jacob Vankirke, Bucks, Pa., and Mary Jenkins, Bucks, Pa., May 12, 1735.
Anna Van Kerk, Monmouth, and Abraham Hendrickson, Kings Co., N. Y., May 23, 1759.
Mary Van Kerk, Monmouth, and Cornelius Honce, Monmouth, April 9, 1766.
Alice Van Kirk and Charles Rhodes, Lower Freehold, July 28, 1750.
Alice Van Kirk, Freehold, and Cornelius Vanderhoof, Freehold, Nov. 1, 1751.
Mary Van Kirk and John Haight, Middlesex, Jan 23, 1773.
Mary Van Kirk and John McClean, June 4, 1783.
Sarah Van Kirk, Monmouth, and Joseph Morford, Monmouth, Feb. 6, 1761.
(N. J. Archives 22:414, 421.)

Baptisms at the Freehold (now Marlboro) Dutch Church, N. J.
Children of Jan and Alice Van Kirk (Ver Kerk):
William, bap. Feb. 5, 1710; Sara, bap. Dec. 14, 1712; Alica, bap. June 21,1716; Aert, Bap. Nov. 9, 1718.
Child of Hendrick Van Kirk and Dorothy Morgan:
Jan, bap. Nov. 1, 1724, Freehold, N. J.
Children of Jan Van Kirk and Cornelia Van Brakels:
Jan, bap. Apr 10, 1726; Enelya, bap. Jan. 20, 1731; Martenus, bap. Jan. 20,1731; Maria, bap. Apr 3, 1737; Jacobus, bap. Aug. 12,1739; Sara, bap. Feb. 28, 1742; Stephenus, bap. Aug. 18, 1745. (Quoted in Bergen: Early Settlers of Kings Co., N. Y., p. 370.)

Baptisms in the Reformed Dutch Church of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Oct. 29 1682.	Annitje.	Roelofse Jansen Verkerck and Cathurina Symons, parents. Barent Jansen Verkerck and Geertje Verkerck, witnesses.(p 63)
Nov. 14 1694.	Sara.	Jan vander Vliet and Geertje Verkerke, parents. Jan Verkerke, witness. (p. 74)
Apr. 26 1696.	Antje.	Andries Emans and Rebecca Van Cleef, parents. (p. 79)
May 14 1702.	Elsje.	Jan Van der Vliet and Geertje, parents. Jan Verkerk and Elstje, his wife, witnesses. (p. 86)
May 29 1705	Sytje.	Jan Verkerk and Elsje, parents. Barent Wyck and Antje Verkerk, witnesses. (p. 88) (Kings Co. Genealogical Club Collections, vol. I)

Court Records of Sussex Co., Deleware. "Ard Johnson van Kirk and Grace Bundock married by William Clark one of the Kings Justices of the peace, July 28, 1681, after due publication and in the presence of several witnesses. (Some Records of Sussex Co., Deleware, p. 55.)

10 Feb., 1684. The estate of Ruth Bundick or Bundock administered by her husband, Richard Bundick. (Court Document, Administrations of Sussex Co., Del., in Publications of Genealogical Society of Pa., 11:220.) These were probably the parents of Grace Bundock.

Baptisms in Dutch Church of New Utrecht.
Child of Aert Janse Verkerk and Gratioser-----: Jan, bap. Nov. 12, 1682.
Child of Jan Roelofse Verkerk and Annetje Emans: Roelof, bap. Feb. 8, 1723. also five daughters. (Bergen, p. 370.)
(Note: The town of New Utrecht in 1898 was annexed to Brooklyn as its Thirtieth Ward)

Marriages in the Dutch Church in New York. "den 7 August 1684. Nicholas Van der Grist, j. m. Van N. Yorke, en Barentje Verkercken, j. d. Van Buurmatzen, beyde woonende tot N. Uytrecht. tot N. Uytrecht den 24 Aug." (Collections of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society 1:55.) ("Jan Van Vliet, b. Wellen, Holland, m. Dec. 2, 1683, Grietje Van Kirken, of Buernalzen, in Gelderland.") (Stillwell: Genealogical Miscellany of N. J. IV:258; Bergen, p. 328.)

Early Settlers of Kings Co., N. Y. The best sketch of the early generations of the Verkerk or Van Kirk family is found in the volume by this title, written by Teunis G. Bergen in 1881. In his preface he states: "Having in my researches among the ancient and musty records and papers in possession of the old families of King's County (who have kindly favored me with the use of the same), gathered much genealogical and other information worthy of preservation and of use to future genealogists and historians, I take this method of endeavoring to effect that object.*** To make the work more complete, the records of the state, county, towns and churches have been carefully examined, and the name of every resident inserted. That the work is so perfect as to contain the names of all such, the names of all their children, with correct dates in all cases, is not pretended, but an honest effort has been made to effect this object."

the immigrant
He gives the pedigree from Jan Janse Verkerk,/(who came in the Rosetree, 1663, with wife and five children; settled at New Utrecht, L. I.; and whose will was dated Nov. 10, 1688) through his son Aert, who md. Gratioser ----, and the son of the latter, Jan, bap. Nov. 12, 1682, at New Utrecht, who "left Kings Co and settled in Monmouth Co., N. J." On April 1, 1703 John Verkerk sold a farm of 100 acres in New Utrecht. (pp. 245, 370.)

Deed in Monmouth Co., N. J. The History of Monmouth and Ocean Counties, N. J., by Salter, has this note: "VAN KIRK--John Van Kirk, 'of Island of Nassau,' (Long Island), bought land in Monmouth, 1703, of Richard Salter, attorney. The Van Kirks were early settlers of New Utrecht, L. I., where Jan Janse from Buren in Gelderland settled in 1663."

Stillwell's Miscellany. Five volumes of this excellent miscellany of genealogical data of New Jersey are in our Library. Claims made in them are usually based on authentic data. Some scattered entries read:

"Joseph Morford, bap. June 18, 1738; d. 20 Aug., 1765; md. Sarah, dau. of William Vankirk, by lic. dated Feb. 6, 1761. She md. 2nd, William Perrine. John Vankirk was an executor of Joseph Morford." (IV:4, 5.)

The will of John Hankinson, of Freehold, dated March 10, 1744, mentions his sister Hester Vancirck. (III:174.) Judge Joseph Cox, b. Aug. 18, 1713, of Monmouth Co., mentions in his will his "grandson William Van Kirk." His daughter Catherine Cox, b. Sept. 25, 1736; d. Dec. 21, 1764; md. by lic. Jan. 7, 1761, Thomas Van Kirk. Issue: William Cox Van Kirk, born Oct. 26, 1761; Ann, Ezekial, Mary Van Kirk, bap. June 19, 1763; md. Hon. John McLean. (III:179.)

Index to N. J. Wills. This was issued in two volumes by the Secretary of State of New Jersey. From it we learn that it was not Josiah Van Kirk who made a will in 1784 or 1785, but Joseph Van Kirk. The printed wills thus far issued only come down to 1780. Josiah Van Kirk died intestate in 1821, so no will is available. A copy of Joseph's will, 1784, can be secured for a nominal sum from the Secretary of State at Trenton, N. J.

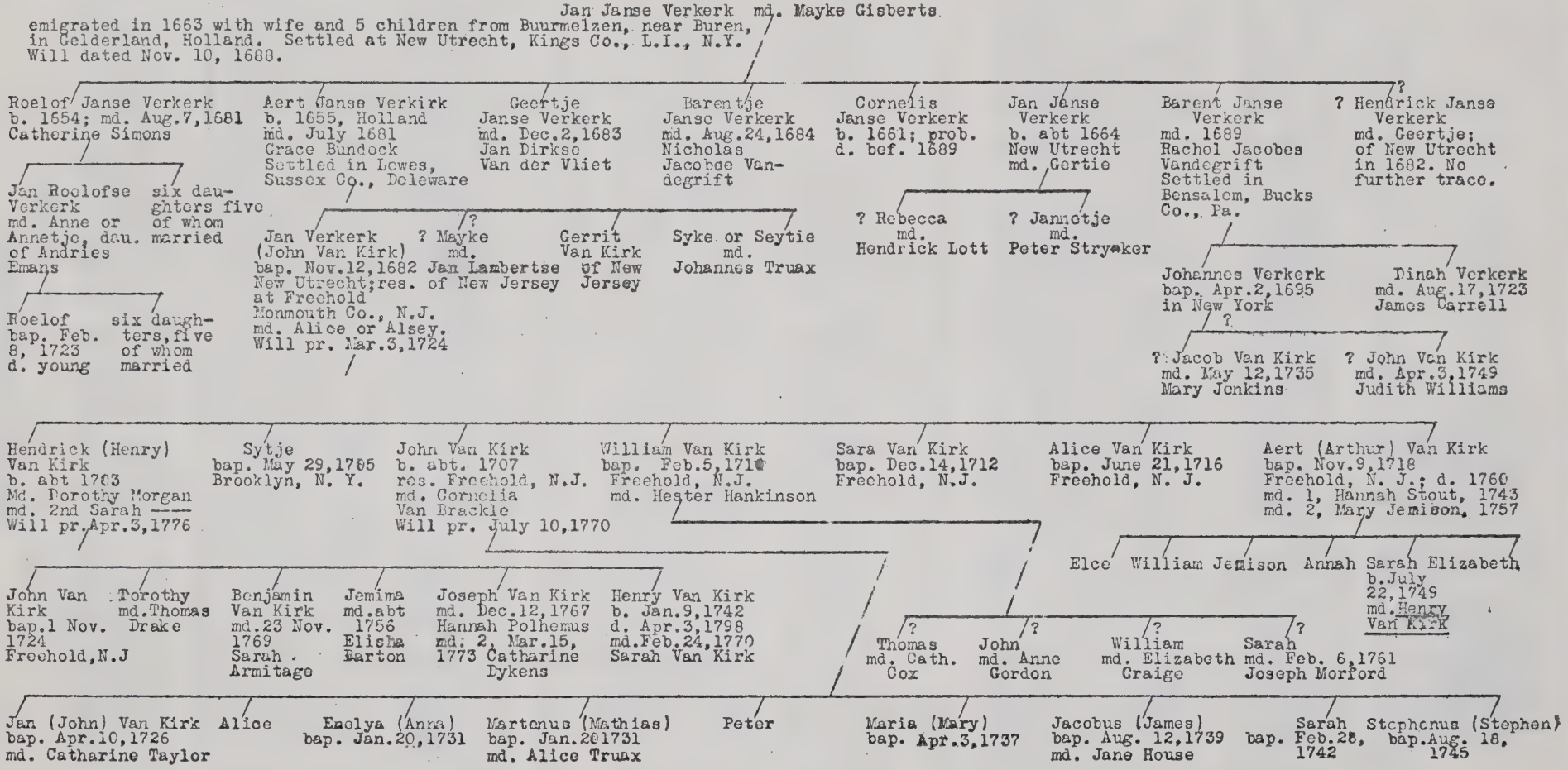
Town and Baptist Church Records of Hopewell, N. J. This helpful little volume, recently off the press, contains a number of Van Kirk entries. The Town Records show that Henry Vankirk was Constable, Mar. 14, 1737; overseer of highways in Mar. 1753; and Constable in Mar. 1776. The last named was evidently the son of the first Henry (whose will was proved April 3, 1776). John Van Kirk was a Commissioner of Appeal from Mar. 1777 to Mar. 1787. Joseph Van Kirk was an Overseer of Highways in Mar. 1772. Dr. Benjamin Van Kirk was Assessor and Overseer of the Poor, 1780-1790; and Overseer of Roads in 1795. Josiah Van Kirk was Overseer of Highways in 1786; and again in 1795; and Commissioner of Appeals in 1794.

The "Church Records of the Baptist Church of Hopewell (printed in the same volume) show that Henry Van Kirk was baptized a member Mar. 17, 1776; was an Elder in 1790; and was "dismissed to Western Frontier" April 16, 1791. Sarah Vankirk Was baptized Aug. 17, 1783. There are a number of other entries.

Relationship Chart. To give a birds-eye view of the most important relationships that must be determined to answer in part the Transcript query, the table on the next page is drawn up. Study it over and verify from the facts given above each relationship shown. From it and the source material quoted answer as many as possible of the fourteen questions enumerated on page 2 of this lesson, as you would if you were sending a written reply to the Boston Transcript, being able to cite definite proof for each statement you make. Write out your answers as the assignment for this lesson.

The descent of Pres. Warren G. Harding (1865-1923) through his mother, Phoebe Elizabeth Dickerson (1843-1910) from the Van Kirk family has been already indicated in the Transcript query. Dr. Henry Van Dyck of Princeton, the famous author, traces through his father, Rev. Henry J.[7], Dr. Frederick Augustus[6], Frederick[5], Jan Van Dyck[4], Annetje Ver Kerk[3](md. Jan Van Dyck), Roelof Janse Verkerk[2], Jan Janse Verkerk[1].

Jemima Van Kirk, wife of Elisha Barton (see chart), was the mother of Noah Barton. Three children of the latter and his wife Mary Cooley joined the L. D. S. Church, and they have many descendants today in Alberta, Canada, and in Utah.


Jan Janse Verkerk md. Mayke Gisberts
emigrated in 1663 with wife and 5 children from Buurmelzen, near Buren, in Gelderland, Holland. Settled at New Utrecht, Kings Co., L.I., N.Y. Will dated Nov. 10, 1688.
Roelof Janse Verkerk b. 1654; md. Aug.7,1681 Catherine Simons
Aert Janse Verkirk b. 1655, Holland md. July 1681 Grace Bundock Settled in Lewes, Sussex Co., Deleware
Geertje Janse Verkerk md. Dec.2,1683 Jan Dirkse Van der Vliet
Barentje Janse Verkerk md. Aug.24,1684 Nicholas Jacobse Vandegrift
Cornelis Janse Verkerk b. 1661; prob. d. bef. 1689
Jan Janse Verkerk b. abt 1664 New Utrecht md. Gertie
Barent Janse Verkerk md. 1689 Rachel Jacobes Vandegrift Settled in Bensalem, Bucks Co., Pa.
? Hendrick Janse Verkerk md. Geertje; of New Utrecht in 1682. No further trace.
Jan Roelofse Verkerk md. Anne or Annetje, dau. of Andries Emans
six daughters five of whom married
Roelof bap. Feb. 8, 1723 d. young
six daughters, five of whom married
Jan Verkerk (John Van Kirk) bap. Nov.12,1682 New Utrecht; res. of New Jersey at Freehold Monmouth Co., N.J. md. Alice or Alsey. Will pr. Mar.3,1724
? Mayke md. Jan Lambertse
Gerrit Van Kirk of New Jersey
Syke or Seytie md. Johannes Truax
? Rebecca md. Hendrick Lott
? Jannetje md. Peter Stryker
Johannes Verkerk bap. Apr.2,1695 in New York
Dinah Verkerk md. Aug.17,1723 James Carrell
? Jacob Van Kirk md. May 12,1735 Mary Jenkins
? John Van Kirk md. Apr.3,1749 Judith Williams
Hendrick (Henry) Van Kirk b. abt 1703 Md. Dorothy Morgan md. 2nd Sarah ---- Will pr.Apr.3,1776
Sytje bap. May 29,1705 Brooklyn, N. Y.
John Van Kirk b. abt. 1707 res. Freehold, N.J. md. Cornelia Van Brackle Will pr. July 10,1770
William Van Kirk bap. Feb.5,1710 Freehold, N.J. md. Hester Hankinson
Sara Van Kirk bap. Dec.14,1712 Freehold, N.J.
Alice Van Kirk bap. June 21,1716 Freehold, N. J.
Aert (Arthur) Van Kirk bap. Nov.9,1718 Freehold, N. J.; d. 1760 md. 1, Hannah Stout, 1743 md. 2, Mary Jemison, 1757
Elce
William Jemison
Annah
Sarah Elizabeth b.July 22,1749 md. Henry Van Kirk
John Van Kirk bap.1 Nov. 1724 Freehold,N.J
Dorothy md.Thomas Drake
Benjamin Van Kirk md.23 Nov. 1769 Sarah Armitage
Jemima md.abt 1756 Elisha Barton
Joseph Van Kirk md. Dec.12,1767 Hannah Polhemus md. 2, Mar.15, 1773 Catharine Dykens
Henry Van Kirk b. Jan.9,1742 d. Apr.3,1798 md.Feb.24,1770 Sarah Van Kirk
? Thomas md. Cath. Cox
? John md. Anne Gordon
? William md. Elizabeth Craige
? Sarah md. Feb. 6,1761 Joseph Morford
Jan (John) Van Kirk bap. Apr.10,1726 md. Catharine Taylor
Alice
Evelya (Anna) bap. Jan.20,1731
Martenus (Mathias) bap. Jan.20,1731 md. Alice Truax
Peter
Maria (Mary) bap. Apr.3,1737
Jacobus (James) bap. Aug. 12,1739 md. Jane House
Sarah bap. Feb.28, 1742
Stephenus (Stephen) bap.Aug. 18, 1745

METHODS OF TRACING PEDIGREES

LESSON 30 - - TESTING A FAMILY TRADITION

A West Family Tradition. Some years ago Mr. Edward A. West, of the Utah Light and Traction Co., Salt Lake City, brought to the Genealogical Society of Utah, some family letters and asked us to trace his pedigree back to show his exact connection with the family of Sir Thomas West, Lord De la Warr. It was a definite family tradition, he said, that they were of that lineage.

Searching the Family Papers. A careful perusal of the family letters submitted showed that Edward A. West was the son of Henry Gilder West and Helene Leonard West (Day) (b. 9 Sept., 1856, at Flushing, L.I., N.Y.); and the grandson of George Edward West (perhaps born at Lewes, Delaware; d. 25 Dec., 1889, at Philadelphia) and Unity Almira Gilder (daughter of John Gilder and Sarah Leonard, b. 19 Feb., 1816, at Philadelphia; d. 19 Jan. 1879, at Brooklyn, N.Y.; md. 16 Nov., 1836). George Edward West, in turn, was given as a son of John Marshall West, whose children were named as: Benjamin, George Edward, Caleb, Daniel, John, Hetty, Sarah (who died while on a visit to Rev. Rodney, Episcopal clergyman stationed in Germantown).

One letter dated May 13, 1897, from C(harles) H. West said: "In 1855 Bailling West, grandfather West's brother, told me that they were descended from Lord De la Warr. I have also talked to others of the family at Lewes, Del., and it seemed to be an established fact. A few days after father's death Geo. West called on me and told me that father's death would make him the head of the West family. After him I would succeed 2 years after he died."

Another note stated that Grandmother West was born in Lewes; md. there; and died 18 Jan., 1853, in Philadelphia, while on a visit to Uncle John West.

The same writer, Mar. 9, 1897, wrote: "Caesar Rodney's son Caleb md. John Marshall West's sister. Uncle Caleb West was named after him. Regarding the West family we descend from Francis Lord De La Warr, who was Governor-General of the Province of Virginia. Our progenitor settled in Delaware, being a younger son." Another note was to the effect that "a cousin of John M. West married Caleb Rodney." For further information he advised writing to Pemberton B. West, % George West & Sons, 21 North Third St., Philadelphia, Pa., as he had been informed the latter had the family history.

Evidently this had been done, for on Jan. 10, 1898, Pemberton B. West wrote that he could not find that John M. West's family was related to the Lords de la Ware. The earliest date in their record was 1697, the date of birth of Elizabeth, daughter of Peter and Grace Lewes, who married Robert West, who came from England to Lewes, Del., when a boy. "That is all we know of him," he said, referring to Robert West.

Evidently this branch of the family had a more complete record in their possession.

The West Family Register. Referring to the card catalog in the Library, we were attracted to the volume just then off the press, "The West Family Register, Important Lines Traced, 1326-1928," by Letta Brock Stone, 1928. Surely this book, tracing many different West lines, would have something on the descendants of Lord De La Warr. But a careful study failed to show any John Marshall West of that lineage. The index showed a John M. West, however, on page 340. But he was born in 1832, and could not have had a son married in 1836. Still unsatisfied, we turned to the "Contents" in the front, and scanned the chapter heading of the various tribes of Wests treated in the book. Chapter XVIII was entitled: "West Families in Sussex County, Delaware." This looked hopeful and we turned hastily to page 361 to read:

"The sources of these families may be sought in three places: Monmouth County, New Jersey; Somerset County, Maryland; and Accomac County, Virginia. Both Monmouth County and Somerset County contain Robert Wests, at a date which would suggest the origin there of Robert West of Sussex, the progenitor of a large line. Volume III of the Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, p. 139, gives the following outline:

ROBERT WEST, born about 1695, died in Sussex County, Oct. 23, 1742. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of Peter and Grace Lewis. She was born Nov. 1, 1697, and died Oct. 23, 1742. They were the parents of:

1. William West, b. Apr. 15, 1720
2. Wrexham West, b. July 30, 1726
3. Joseph West, b. Sept. 22, 1728, d. July 13, 1768
4. Lewis West, b. Jan. 16, 1732
5. John West, b. Aug. 16, 1733

6. Peter West, b. Oct. 28, 1734, d. May 8, 1770.
7. Robert West
8. Benjamin West

1. WILLIAM WEST, son of Robert West and Elizabeth Lewis, was born in Sussex County, Delaware, Apr. 15, 1720. He died Apr. 4, 1743, leaving at least one child:
9. William West, b. Feb. 28, 1743

Then on page 363:

9. WILLIAM WEST, son of William West, was born in Sussex County, Delaware, Feb. 29, 1743. He married Esther Art and they were the parents of:
23. Wrexham West, b. about 1765
24. William West
25. Jacob West
26. John West
27. Bailey A. West

This group looks more interesting, for it contains a "John West" who had a brother "Bailey A. West." This might possibly be the John Marshall West who had a brother "Bailling West" who in 1855 was authority for the claim they were descended from the De La Warrs. So we turn eagerly to 26. John West, at the bottom of the same page.

26. JOHN WEST, son of William West and Esther Art, was born in Sussex County, Delaware. He married Sallie White and they had the following children:
41. Wrexham West
42. Benjamin West
43. Caleb West
44. George Edward West
45. Daniel West
46. John West
47. Hester West
48. Sarah Anne West

This was indeed promising! Here at last was a George Edward West, and his brothers and sisters were exactly the same as those given in the papers of Edward A. West, except in the latter there was no mention of a Wrexham. Surely the connection must be found! On page 367 we find this last note:

44. GEORGE EDWARD WEST, son of John West and Sallie White, was born in Sussex County, Delaware, and married Almira Guilder, of Philadelphia.

At the bottom of the same page our eye falls on the familiar name, "Pemberton B. West," who had written as having family history, in 1898. He is now90, son of George H. West, son of James, son of William, the son of William West and Esther Art.

In Search of Proof. Gratifying as it is to find this obvious connection, the research is now but fairly begun. No source whatever is given for this data except the reference to the Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Volume III:139. We should never be satisfied to accept without further investigation an assemblage of names and dates such as these. We may discover by further searching several important omissions, errors, or further clues for tracing some of the ancestral lines.

Calling for this volume and turning to this page we see there an article, contributed by Rev. C. H. B. Turner, of Lewes, bearing the title: "Notes on the West Family of Sussex County, Delaware." The first glance reveals that it deals with the selfsame West Family. But before copying, we look for the citation of his source of information. At the end of the first section, which has the appearance of being copied from one or more family Bibles, he states: "This record was procured from the Prettyman family, of Indian River, by Mary Rodney, daughter of Elizabeth (Burton) and wife of Henry T. Rodney." (How much better to have named the owners of the Bibles or the family history, if these were obtainable.) The second section is not so specific as to dates of birth and marriage and death, but at the end is the statement: "Written April, 1869, by a grand-daughter of the 2d William, who was born in 1797, just 100 years after the first on the Record." It is quite possible, in view of this, that this is the identical family history referred to in the letter of Pemberton B. West.

Checking for Errors or Omissions. In order that you may carefully compare this original account with that as regrouped in "The West Family Register" an exact copy of the entries as printed in this magazine which relate to the direct line in question is reproduced. Watch carefully for any discrepancies or added facts not given in the West genealogy.

Part I: "Elizabeth Lewis, daughter of Peter and Grace, his wife, was born Nov. 1 between 1 and 2 in the morning, A. D. 1697. Died March 26, A.D. 1751.
Robert West, husband of the said Elizabeth Lewis, died October 23, A.D.1742."

Can it be true? Yes it is! The West Register gave the same date of death for both Robert and his wife, and we had overlooked it until now. But here the correct date of Elizabeth's death is given. We continue, carefully comparing each item:

"William, son of Robert and Elizabeth, born April 15, 1720. Died April 4, 1743.
"William West, son of aforesaid William, was born February 29, 1743."

Again a discrepancy! As a child, William, Jr's., birth is given Feb. 28, but when he appears as a parent the date is Feb. 29. Perhaps only a mistake in proof reading, but is helpful to know which date is given in the original printed copy.

"John West, 2d son of Robert and Elizabeth, his wife, was born August 16, 1723. Died November 26, 1765."

Surely not that! But, yes, this child has been entirely omitted! It begins to look as though we can never trust another printed book--at least not without a careful checking with the original. Well, that is just what we have been emphasizing over and over again, in this course. Then there are other important facts to be obtained.

"Ann Prettyman, wife of the said John West, was born October 14, 1731. Died December 12, 1760. John West and Ann Prettyman were married January 10, 1749."

Then follows a list of their children, which we omit, as a collateral line, from present consideration. But here is another son of Robert and Elizabeth:

"Wrexham West, 3d son of Robert West and Elizabeth, his wife, was born 30 July, 1726. Died March 27, 1777.
"Wrexham West and Ann, his wife, were married February 13,1752. Ann West died 1766.
"Robert West, 4th son of Robert and Elizabeth, was born September 16, 17--?
"Joseph West, 5th son of Robert and Elizabeth, was born September, 1728. Died July 13, 1768."

Again we note that Robert, given here as 4th son, is shown as seventh son, without any date in the West Register.

"Lewis West, 6th son of Robert and Elizabeth, was born January 16,1732 or 1733.

No double date is used in the West Register.

"Esther Stokly, daughter of Benjamin and Patience Stokly, born October 19, 1735. Married to Lewis West, February 15, 1761.
"Peter West, 7th son of Robert and Elizabeth, was born October 28, 1734. Died May 8, 1770."

These dates check all right, but what of the John, who was shown to come between Lewis and Peter, born Aug. 16, 1733. Now we discover that he is the 2nd son John, actually born, as shown above, Aug. 16, 1723! The Register is certainly maintaining its standard of inaccuracy.

"Lewis West died February 26, 1795.
"Hessie, his wife, died February 25, 1775."

This ends Part I, procured by Mary Rodney from the Prettyman family.

Part II: Records of the Eldest Branch of the West Family.

"Robert West mentioned in the previous "Record," came to Lewes in America from England, when a minor (no date of birth). Married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter and Grace Lewis, who was born Novemberl,1697. Deceased A.D.1751. Robert West, Decd,1742.
"William West, 1st son of Robert and Elizabeth, his wife, was born April 15, 1720. Died April 4, 1743.
"William West 2d son of the aforesaid William, born February 27, 1743 (a few months after his father's death)."

Until now everything was proceeding smoothly, a repetition but also a confirmation of the Prettyman record. But if William 2nd was born a few months after his father's death, how could it possibly be Feb. 27, 1743 when the father died April 4,

1743? It looks as though it should have read a few months before his father's death. Continuing:

"He married Esther, daughter of Jacob and Hannah Art. Had 5 sons; Wrexham, William, Jacob, John M. and Bailey A., and 3 daughters, Elizabeth (Rodney), born 1774, died 1842; Hetty (McMain) and Hannah (Wiltbank)."

This again adds materially. The parents of Esther Art are given--direct ancestors of our patron. The son is called John M., not John, and must be identical with the John Marshall West named in the family papers. Three daughters are here given, entirely omitted in the West Register, and one of them--Elizabeth--tallies with the one referred to in the letter stating that "Caesar Rodney's son Caleb md. John Marshall West's sister."

"Wrexham, 1st son of William and Esther West, married Rebecca Conwell.
"William, 2d son of William and Esther West, married Mary Westley.
"John M. West, 4th son of 2nd William and Esther, married Sally White. Had 6 sons, Wrexham, Benjamin, Caleb, George E., Daniel and John, and 2 daughters, Hetty and Sarah Ann. Died January, 1869.
"Wrexham, 1st son of John M. and Sally West, married Martha Tinley.
"Benjamin, 2d son of John M. and Sally West, married Phoebe Lutter, of Amboy.
"Caleb, 3d son of John M. and Sally West, married Elizabeth Smith.
"George Edward, 4th son of John M. and Sally West, married Almira Guilder, of Phila. Had 3 sons, Charles, William and Guilder, and 1 daughter."

Here at this vital point the printed transcript omitted the children, which brings it down to the very father of the patron, for Guilder must be the same as Henry Gilder.

"Daniel, 5th son of John M. and Sally West, married.
"John, 6th son of John M. and Sally, married Sally Hitchens.
"Bailey A. West, youngest son of 2d William and Esther, married 1st, Mary Landreth, and 2d, Pannela Hughes, of Jersey. Died March 5, 1872. Age 84.
"These were all of Lewes, Delaware.
"(Written April, 1869, by a grand-daughter of the 2d William, who was born in 1797, just 100 years after the first on the Record.)"

The Parentage of Robert West. Beginning with the issue for March, 1932, the "Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania," began printing "Abstracts of Wills and Administrations of Sussex County, Delaware." We eagerly scan these and refer to the index to this volume for any reference to Robert West. This refers to a Robert West on page 225. There we find this will:

"GEORGE WEST, planter; dated 11 January, 1702; proved 2 February, 1702; son Thomas West; daughter Elizabeth Barker, widow; daughter Alice Williams; son John; son ROBERT; grandson John Mumparsons; children George, Jane and Susan West; when George is 18 and the girls 16 they are to have their respective shares. I commit them to care of my sons Thomas and John, whom I appoint Executors. Witnesses: James Walker (Esq.), Roger Corbett (gentleman). ff.39-40. (Pub. Gen. Soc. of Pa. 11:225.)

Further Data on the Art Family. In the book--Some Records of Sussex County, Delaware--are printed some inscriptions on Tombstones in the ancient Cemetery in Pilot-town, and among them:

"In memory of Hannah Baily who died January 16th, 1732, aged 72 years.
"In memory of Jacob Art, who departed this life September 13th, 1769, aged 48.
"In memory of Sarah Art, the Wife of Bailey Art, who departed this life October 17, 1797, aged 26 years." (page 370)

The Will of Elizabeth West, of Sussex Co., Del.--Widow, dated 23 Jan., 1746. To son Wrixam, 200 acres I purchased of Samuel Handzer. To sons: Robert, Joseph, John and Lewes West. My sister Sarah White. To son Peter West. Sons: Robert, Lewis, Peter and Joseph, under age. My brother Benjamin White and my son, John West, Exrs. and guardians of my children. My grandson William West, 30 shillings. Wit: Benjamin Stockly, Job Barker and Jean Barker. Proved 3 May, 1751. (Wills B:11.)--The Delaware Historical and Genealogical Recall, 1:16.

Here is another disconcerting note. This is clearly the will of Elizabeth, wife of Robert West. She died March 26, 1751. These are the identical children as given her above. But she was called the daughter of Peter and Grace Lewis; yet here she plainly speaks of her sister Sarah White and her brother Benjamin White. Should her name be White instead of Lewis? On the other hand, the record obtained from the Prettyman family was so circumstantial as to dates and relationships, and had every appearance of being taken from a Bible record, that we are reluctant to

give it up as erroneous. Definite proof must be had.

The Name of Wrixham. The fact that Robert and Elizabeth named one son Wrexham or Wrixham, suggests that following this name may yield a valuable clue. We search further among the Sussex County Wills, looking for Whites or Wrixhams. There are none of the latter. But we do find this will:

"Wrixham White of Sussex, gentleman; dated 24 December, 1719; proved 2 February 1719; wife Hannah sole legatee, she to bring up children. Witnesses: Jacob Kollock, Jacob Kollock, Jr., James White. (Tr. ff. 127-128.)--Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pa., 12:192.

It looks all the more likely that the name Wrixham came through the White family. A footnote refers to the "Kollock Family of Sussex Co., Del.," which states on page 8 that Hannah, daughter of Jacob Kollock, of Lewes, merchant, md. Rev. Wrixham White. In Sussex Co. Deeds, G:146, it is recited that Hannah White, widow, md. Cornelius Wiltbank, who in his will made bequests to his "sons" and "daughters-in-law" (stepsons and daughters) Ambrose, Jacob, Mary and Comfort White. Hence he had no daughter Elizabeth. So Elizabeth, wife of Robert West, was not the daughter of Wrixham White.

Still, the recurrence of that name surely suggests there must be some relationship. The will of William White of Sussex, "carpenter;" dated 13 June, 1723; proved 9 May, 1724; son Benjamin; son John; son William; daughter Ruth; wife Elizabeth; daughter Elizabeth Pettyjohn one English shilling if demanded; daughter Tabitha Verdin. Wife Elizabeth, executor. (Ibid., 12;275.)

Here is a Benjamin White with a sister Elizabeth, but in 1723 she is the wife of a Pettyjohn; and on that date, as shown by the births of her children, our Elizabeth was the wife of Robert West. There is another possible explanation, which is that Sarah, Sister of Elizabeth, married Benjamin White, and both could be called in her will sister Sarah and brother Benjamin.

The Ancestry of Elizabeth West. In the Court Records of Sussex County is recorded the "Marriage between John Coe Batchelor and Elizabeth Roads Spinster at the house of Mrs. Comfort Scott at Rehoboth, Delaware, June 30, 1697. Witnesses were Wrixham White, Peter Lewis, Comfort C Scott, Grace X Lewis, etc. (Some Records of Sussex Co., p. 136.)

The will of Justice John Roads of Sussex, dated 17 September, 1687; proved 6th, 7th and 8th....,1687; mentions daughter Patience; my dear wife Comfort; to Grace White, 100 acres adjoining land of her brother's Wrixham White, etc. (Pub. Gen. Soc. of Pa., 11:219.) Then on page 225 is the following: "Comfort Scott. Estate administered by Wrixam White, her son. Suit by, 1702. Ct. Doc." An asterisk leads to this footnote:

"*Mrs. Comfort Scott was one of the much married ladies of her time and place. As the wife of Ambrose White she accompanied him from the Eastern Shore of Virginia to Somerset County, Maryland, with their son Ambrose White, Jr., daughter Grace White and sixteen other persons. For such transportation Ambrose White received twelve hundred and fifty acres as head rights for twenty-five persons and assigned the same to Colonel William Stevens of Pocomoke, 14 December, 1678.--Maryland Land Records, Liber 15, folio 533.

"Ambrose White was commissioned Justice of the Courts of Somerset County, 23 February, 1679. In a deposition in Accomac County, Virginia, 17 December, 1667, he gave his age as 'about thirty-five years.' He died intestate and letters of administration were granted 1 July, 1680, to Comfort White, relict of the said deceased.--Maryland Testamentary Proceedings, Liber 18, Part 2, folios 65, 110, 198. Her son, Ambrose White, died without issue. Her daughter, Grace, married Peter Lewis.

"Mrs. White married, second, John Roads and was named in his will of 17 September, 1687. She married, before 17 February, 1691, as third husband, Jeremiah Scott of Sussex County, when she gave her age as 'about forty years.'

"Mrs. Scott was the daughter of Nicholas Waddelow of Northampton County, Virginia, aged 33 years in May, 1644, who received a patent for land, 2 April, 1655. He died intestate; his estate being administered by his widow, Amy, 6 March, 1659. He left three daughters: Comfort, who married Ambrose White; Temperance, who married Robert Mason, and Patience, who married William Nock. His widow, Amy, married Thomas Fowcks and left a nuncupative will of 10 April, 1678, which mentions Ambrose and Comfort White, Robert and Temperance Mason, William and Patience Nock. Also her 'son William Anderson,' with various grandchildren. Her will shows that she had married at least three times: Waddelow, Anderson and Fowcks.--Accomac Court Records, 1678-1690, folio 117." (Publications of Gen. Soc. of Pa.11:225-226.)

Now it seems clear that Elizabeth, wife of Robert West, was Elizabeth Lewis, daughter of Peter Lewis and Grace White, who was the daughter of Ambrose White and Comfort Waddelow. The latter was the daughter of Nicholas Waddelow and his wife Amy. Thus in seeking verification from original records we have gained in addition all these new facts. Note how every statement in the above quotation is based upon record sources.

Parentage of Caleb Rodney-. One other point in the family tradition needs rectifying. In vol. IV of the above Publications are "Gleanings in Sussex County, Delaware," copied "from an old record that was eaten on edges by moths and yellow with age." It is a record of the Rodney family, and among the entries are these: "Nov. 2d 1752. John Rodney afsd. was married to Ruth Hunn.*** April 29th 1767. Caleb Rodney their 4th son was born half an hour after 9 A.M." (p. 6.) In the "History of Delaware, Biographical and Historical, II:1165, is a good history of the Rodney family. This shows that John Rodney, father of Caleb, was in reality a cousin of the Hon. Caesar Rodney, signer of the Declaration of Independence, Congressman and Governor of Delaware, whereas the tradition assigned Caleb to him as a son, although apparently he left no issue.

Assignment: Cite the exact proof for each link in the ancestral chain from Edward A. West to Nicholas Waddelow.

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